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Development of Sheep-Ranching in Western Assiniboia.

The sheep ranchers of Western Assiniboia are quietly moving along toward the establishing of their industry on a better footing. Up to about five years ago the growth of this branch of ranching in the Northwest Territories was slow, and, owing to unsatisfactory market conditions, as well as to one or two other causes, the inducements to new men to invest extensive capital in sheep were not very great. But, while the amount of new capital which was seeking investment through this channel was limited, the natural enlargements in the flocks already established was quietly having its effect. During the period of depression the amount of wool offered by the sheepmen was so small that the market was practically in the hands of one dealer, and the prices paid ruled accordingly. The mutton market, too, was on much the same basis. Of late years, however, the amount of wool and mutton offered has reached sufficient quantities to induce competition on the markets and to place the owners in a more independent position than formerly. Not only have the buyers to compete amongst each other, but many of the larger ranchers offer such large quantities as to enable them to make private shipments if found necessary. When one ranching outfit is able to produce ten or eleven tons of wool annually (as some of the larger firms are now doing) they are not necessarily very much under the thumb of local buyers. And even those producers who do not furnish such large quantities can by a little combination supply wool in carload lots.

With these improved conditions a much greater amount of capital and attention is being attracted toward sheep ranching. Not only are many new men putting their money into the business, but some of the older ones, who have not hitherto kept sheep are feeling their way in that direction.

In view of these facts, the sheepmen themselves are taking on a more aggressive policy. There has never been too great a measure of respect heaped upon sheep owners by other members of the ranching community, and in some quarters there has perhaps been a sort of unspoken, undefined contempt for the keeper of sheep. Perhaps the sheepmen are themselves as much to blame for this feeling as anyone else, as until recently they have put forth no united efforts to advance their mutual interests. A little over a year ago the Western Sheep Growers' Association was formed, but it cannot be said to have as yet reached a very complete state of organization. It is intended to get matters into shape so as to approach the Legislature for incorporation.

At the present time a petition praying the Dominion authorities to make certain changes in the land regulations so as to remove some of the restrictions upon their business is being circulated among the flock-masters of Western Assiniboia. As existing regulations stand, the legal grazing of sheep in the district

referred to is confined to certain scattered reserves, in some cases not more than about a township in extent. Outside of those limits new leases will not be granted for sheep ranching. The limits have been fixed by the Government because it has been claimed by the cattlemen that where sheep are run they graze so closely that cattle cannot live. Some have, perhaps, gone so far as to represent that permanent injury is done the range by the sheep. On the other hand, the flock-masters claim that the grass, though eaten down at the time of grazing, is improved and thickened by sheep-grazing. Be that as it may, it is a fact that cattle require not only a summer but a winter range, and their owners cannot be blamed for looking after their own interests. The petition mentioned, however, will ask that leases be allowed on any land not within three miles of land covered by any other lease. To those unacquainted with ranching conditions this would seem to involve no hardship to the cattle owners, but when it is remembered

that 30,000 sheep and lambs all told in Southern Alberta.

The sheep ranching industry in Western Assiniboia has now reached such dimensions that its development must not be unduly hampered. At the same time the vested interests of other men must be as carefully guarded. One move which has been suggested has been to have a strip of land along the U. S. boundary set aside as a sheep district, and in this way tend to keep apart the Canadian and American cattle, and lessen the trouble occasioned at present by "tramp" cattle drifting across from the other side. This would send a good many flock-masters some distance from town, but the proposition looks very sensible.

It is likely that the authorities will be asked to deal with some of these problems before very many moons have passed, and, particularly as there are many common interests between cattle and sheep owners, it is hoped that whatever moves are made will be for the best interests of the country.

Canadian Shorthorns at Chicago.

On June 5th the four well-known breeders, W. D. Flatt, M. H. Cochrane, H. Cargill & Sons and W. C. Edwards, offered a lot of selected Shorthorns for sale at Chicago, for which there was a keen demand and highly satisfactory prices were made. The Flatt lot consisted of 15 females and averaged \$1,073, the largest individual average for about 20 years. At Mr. Flatt's last Chicago sale held on August 7th, 1900, imp. Mayflower made \$2,600, and his average for bulls and cows was \$793.60. This year he had no sensational price, the highest being \$1,910, but 8 out of 14 made over the \$1,000 mark and the lowest priced of the lot was a yearling at \$500. Of the Cochrane consignment, the highest cow made \$1,280, the average for 9 females being \$709; two bulls, average, \$305. Cargill's average \$797 for 11 females, the highest being imp. Myrtle, 3-year-old, \$1,270. Four bulls made the high average of \$526.



Bunch of Leicesters and Barn on the Farm of A. D. Gamley, Brandon, Man.

that twenty acres is the allowance figured on for the support of one cattle beast, the cause of possible jealousy becomes more evident.

The question of sheep grazing is a big one, and it is beginning to look as though some sort of more permanent and better regulations regarding it will have to be made. The 1899 report of the Department of Agriculture for the N. W. T. showed a total of 184,000 sheep and lambs in Western Assiniboia. At an average valuation of \$4.00 per head, this shows an investment of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. The annual clip of wool would probably be about 750,000 lbs., and reach an average annual value of about \$60,000. This refers only to the interests which centre about Medicine Hat, Walsh, Maple Creek and Swift Current.

In Southeastern Alberta sheep grazing leases are granted upon approval of the Dominion Lands Department anywhere in the region between the Assiniboia boundary and the St. Mary river east and west, and the international boundary and the Belly river north and south—a tract of country which may be roughly put at 60 miles square. But, for some reason this has not as yet been very much occupied, as the report referred to above shows a total of less

Colonel Dent's Visit.

Colonel Dent arrived at Calgary on the 11th of June and proceeded to High River on the 13th. It is expected that he will be able to purchase a couple of hundred horses there at once. He took in Cayley on Monday, the 17th, Cochrane, Wednesday, the 19th, and will purchase at Lethbridge on the 22nd; Macleod, 24th; Pincher Creek, 26th, returning to buy at Calgary on the 29th. On the 2nd of July, Col. Dent proposes to visit Edmonton. Representations have been made to the effect that a large number of farmers there have well-broken teams rather too small for heavy farm work, which they would be ready to sell at a reasonable figure for the purpose of re-investing in heavier animals. The two last points advertised are Medicine Hat and Maple Creek, on the 5th and 8th of July.

Tramp cattle sometimes drift a long way from home and stay away a long time. A western rancher claims that some of the American ranch steers which are picked up in "beef round-ups" on our Canadian ranges are eight or ten years of age.

The W. C. Edwards lot of 14 females averaged \$626 and 5 bulls \$434. This, coming near the close of the sale season is a splendid tribute to the skill and judgment of the Canadian contingent.

The decided upturn in the values of all well-bred cattle in the States that has been so steadily maintained for several months is due partly to the steady appreciation of beef cattle in particular and partly to the fact that a good many wealthy men are prepared to put money into stock breeding as a speculation.

As a proof of the longevity of the Thoroughbred racer, it may be stated that every winner of the Derby since 1880 is alive except the American Iroquois and the mare Shotover, which died only last year. Bend Or, the 1880 winner, is still full of energy at 24. Since 1885 his own get have won 183 races, the stakes amounting to \$816,500. Through his daughters over \$500,000 more of winnings stand to his credit. His most famous son, Ormonde, was sold, first to South America and then back to California, for \$150,000, and has been a partial failure as a sire. Orme, the son of Ormonde, is now one of the greatest Thoroughbreds in England.

The Brood Mare.

On page 185 of the April 5th issue of The Farmer, Mr. Waugh gave his ideas on horse breeding for wheat farmers, making some points on the selection of the brood mare. In a recently issued handbook on draft horse breeding, W. R. Trotter, a north of England breeder of large experience, has the following to say on the same subject:—

"In these times of extreme agricultural depression it is idle to go round and tell farmers, whose mares are not just as good as they would like to have, that they should go and buy better ones. These farmers may at the same time have mares very well bred but rather undersized, but with plenty of substance, and mares of this kind can often be bought worth the money. A brood mare should be well-ribbed and wide with length, ample heart room and a robust constitution. And remembering that the produce often take after their dams in stamina and staying power, it is highly necessary to have mares that possess these qualifications. Light-ribbed, fretty, tearing mares are unsatisfactory to work and often unsuitable to breed from. What some people would call undersized mares often breed well, if they possess symmetry, quality and substance. R. S. Reynolds, of Liverpool, in his essay on 'Cart Horse Breeding,' says that the three best geldings he ever saw were from a little Welsh mare about 15 hands 2 ins. high. Above all, be sure they are sound. If a farmer has a mare that is rather leggy, it is quite possible to breed successfully from her by using a short-legged, thick-bodied stallion, but really good legs in the stallion are of paramount importance. Every quality, good or bad, in the parent is likely to be transmitted to the offspring. Therefore, whatever else may be overlooked, unsoundness in any form should always be shunned."

A Record Sale of Jerseys.

One of the most important sales of dairy cattle that has taken place in the United States for many years was held the other day at Cooperstown, Pennsylvania, when a choice assortment of recently imported Jerseys was sold at auction by T. S. Cooper, the veteran Jersey importer. Over 100 head in all were sold, nearly all newly imported. Golden Lad, previously imported by Mr. Cooper, has proved a sire of exceptional success, and all of his family made fancy prices, though the sale was a very slow one. Ten stock bulls were sold at an average of \$651, prices ranging from \$100 to \$3,500, for which last figure Golden Monplaisir, sire of Golden Lad, was sold. Eight young bulls sold for \$120 to \$2,200, the last figure for a son of Flying Fox, considered the best bull on the island to-day. Ninety head of females sold at an average of \$422, one 4-year-old cow making \$2,775. Before selling, the best ten daughters of Golden Lad were paraded and were considered by Jersey fanciers the finest lot of the breed ever seen together. Most of them went to wealthy fanciers, such as the Vanderbilts. Mr. Cooper's last year's sale of 96 head at an average of \$340 was thought marvellous. This year's average was \$418.

A recent sale of Hereford cattle at Denver was a disappointment to the breeders. They sold \$5,925 worth of cattle, and their expenses reached \$2,000. Bids were few and offers scarce. The best figures were \$550 for bull Armour Wilton, and \$400 for bull Loyalty. The rest went at from \$100 to \$200.

Mr. Kuhne, who lives about 15 miles north of Minnedosa, tells a sheep story which can hardly be beaten. Not quite three years ago he purchased eleven sheep, two of which died a little while after, leaving him only nine. Since then he has killed and eaten two, sold seventeen and has yet fifty sheep in his yard.—Exchange.

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CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1 50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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WM. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Fowl. W. P. R. eggs, \$1.50 per setting, or three settings \$3.00.

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D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

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Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

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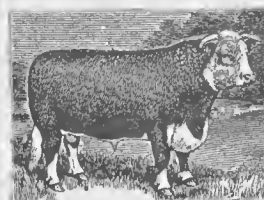
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For Sale—Ranch, 480 acres (Tp. 28, R. 5w 2nd) about half excellent hay land, 100 acres heavy bush. White Sand River runs through property. \$2,000 house. Stone frame and log stable for 100 head stock, hay loft over all. Large garden, small fruits, etc. Close to school and post-office. Well fenced and watered. One of best and most complete places in Province. A rare chance. Apply to A. Hutchinson, White Sand P.O., Yorkton, Assa. 12

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Five choice animals from 7 to 12 months old. They all take after their sire, Trout Creek Hero. They are low-set and blocky right down to the hock.

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PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

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One aged bull and two bull calves, roan and red. A few fine October pigs at \$8 each. Orders booked for March and April litters, pairs not akin, \$15, from sows prize-winners wherever shown. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES M. EWENS, Minnedosa P.O., Man.

Army Remounts.

Colonel Dent is at present actively engaged upon the purchase of remounts in the Territories, and we are safe in saying that he has surprised everybody by his disregard of minor blemishes and other deficiencies and his apparent determination to secure every sound horse available in the West for immediate service in South Africa. He is wonderfully free from the prejudices which have in the past characterized Imperial officers visiting this country on similar missions. He realizes apparently that the life of a horse in South Africa is short, and that after all it matters very little whether he has a docked tail or whether he has a white spot in an unsightly place or not.

It was most unfortunate that the arrival of this purchasing party was not advertised in the Province of Manitoba. When the Colonel arrived in Winnipeg there were no horses gathered for inspection, and finding the same to be the case at Portage la Prairie, he decided to commence operations in the Territories at once, and consequently precipitated his arrival by some ten days. Very elaborate advertising arrangements had been made by the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association and the Regina Department of Agriculture, which were completely upset when it was found necessary to commence at Calgary so long in advance of the dates previously given to the public. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that it was contrived to so arrange matters that beyond a certain amount of inconvenience to a number of breeders, the unexpected change will interfere very little with the success of Col. Dent's mission.

The tendency on the part of breeders will be to over-estimate the result of this officer's visit. Doubtless, if reports are to be given credence, the immediate result will be most beneficial. Breeders will have an opportunity of disposing of a large number of under-sized mares and replacing them with larger ones, but quite apart from that consideration, any enterprise that promises to leave upwards of half a million dollars in the country cannot help but be of a most important nature and worthy of every encouragement. It is, however, stated on the very best authority, that the Imperial government has not the remotest intention of establishing a remount depot in the West; it is not, therefore, likely that any report made by Colonel Dent will change the views of the War Office on this subject.

While there is every chance of the armies of Europe being adjusted to meet the necessity of largely mounting infantry units, it is of interest to study the requirements of the British army in past years. We find that in normal times the annual number of remounts purchased is about 1,300, exclusive of those sent to India, which are chiefly obtained in Australia. The price in England and Ireland is anything up to £45 (\$225) per head. Even granting that the requirements should double in future years, the share of patronage falling to the lot of the Canadian Northwest, out of a total of 2,600 remounts to be purchased, would not warrant our breeders in paying special attention to this class of a horse unless a market could be opened up in European countries, which would seem more than likely. With our absolutely unequalled advantages as a horse-producing country, we should easily capture a share of the demand for military chargers in Germany, Belgium and France. Another country which might in time claim our attention is Japan, where very few horses are produced, while the demand is continually on the increase.

Should the War Office adhere to its decision not to open up a permanent remount depot in the West, it behooves the Dominion Department of Agriculture to interest itself actively in the matter, somewhat along the lines of the proposal made by the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association. This scheme seems quite feasible. It involves the purchase of a certain number of horses,

coming up to the army standard, every year by the Dominion government at a fixed minimum price. The horses would then be offered for sale, to the Imperial government, and any which were rejected could be disposed of by public auction in Eastern Canada. It is quite evident that this branch of the live stock industry of the West needs fostering and assistance at the hands of the government, and, that developed along the proper lines, it will speedily become one of the very first importance.

Ram Breeding for the Northwest.

J. McCaig, who generally writes a very interesting article on sheep matters, has been visiting the Northwest and bubbles over with appreciation of its stock facilities. He starts with the cowboy. "The cowboy of cheap fiction is off the boards. The Canadian sample is a more matter-of-fact style of man, going through a humdrum routine of duties with a strictly commercial basis and earning a moderate salary faithfully. If we were to speak of the cattle we would not give you a picture of stampeding long horns, valuable chiefly for rawhide, but of a bunch of long threes with about as many fours, loading at one of the many stock yards along the Canadian Pacific railway, that wonderful opener of our vast resources. The cattle are shaped by Saxon brains and Saxon bulls into meaty, round carcasses as straight as pure breds, with evenly spread meat covering all over, about fourteen hundred each, and standing the trans-Atlantic journey better than any class of cattle in the world. Yes, the South Alberta cattle are all right."

Mr. McCaig makes the point, and we think it well taken, that rams bred in the west would be much more likely to give satisfaction than if imported from a distance. By the same rule Manitoba bred ones are preferable to Ontario stock.

Milking Capacity of Sows.

The milking quality of the brood sow is a question that is not given much attention by the average farmer. Most people have an idea that any sow will give a sufficient quantity of milk to sustain her pigs, no matter how she is fed or cared for. The sow, in order to have a good flow of milk, must be fed along the same lines that the dairy cow is, and if this subject was given more attention, there would not be so much complaint about the pigs not doing well. Undoubtedly nine out of every ten pigs that die while sucking the dam, die of starvation, more than from any other cause.

With the dairy cow one is able to see how much milk she gives, and if she is a poor milker with a liberal feed, she is at once disposed of. But with the sow it is different. We are not able to see how much milk she gives, but we can tell by the looks of her pigs whether she is a good milker or not. When the little fellows are not making suitable growth while on the sow one thing is certain and that is she is not giving a suitable amount of lacteal food. There is nearly as much difference in the milking capacity of sows as there is in cows. But the sow must be fed right if she is to give a good flow of milk, and it is while the pigs are on the sow that they get their start. A stunted pig is no pig at all. If a sow fails to bring up her litter in a satisfactory way she should be discarded as a breeder. While a sow may have good breeding and excellent points other ways, they can not compensate for the loss of half or three-fourths of each litter.

At Grandview, Man., before A. L. Henry, J. P., W. Wynn was charged with allowing a stallion to run at large, and was fined \$10 and costs or ten days in jail. He has appealed from this decision.

EUREKA FLY KILLER FOR CATTLE AND HORSES

"Fly time" worries cattle, worries horses, and altogether is a season of considerable loss to the farmer. The question of how to best counteract these evils and sources of decreasing profit has engaged the attention of agricultural experts of every community.

THE EUREKA FLY KILLER

Was born of a necessity; it meets an existing demand for an article of its kind; it meets it well and satisfactorily. It kills and drives away all fly pests and vermin.

THE EUREKA FLY KILLER is a liquid, and may be applied once or twice a day, which will be found amply sufficient. By using the ELECTRIC SPRAYER the application is thoroughly made, and in a manner which is effectual and inexpensive. Hardly a minute of time is consumed on each animal and they are effectually proof against the ravages of flies and similar pests for the next twelve or twenty-four hours. The time

consumed and the cost of the medication are compensated for ten times over in the increased flow of milk and flesh in cattle, and in the increased amiability and work secured in horses.

Electric Sprayer, \$1.25 each.

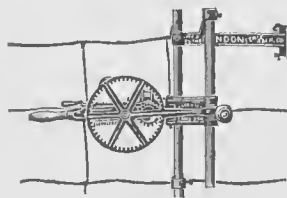
Eureka Fly Killer, in 1 gallon cans, \$1.25 per can.

Eureka Fly Killer, in 1 quart cans, 50c. per can.

WHEN ORDERED IN 12 GALLON LOTS AND UPWARDS WE PREPAY THE FREIGHT.

The F. O. Maber Co. P.O. Box 522
Winnipeg.

GOOD FENCES MAKE GOOD NEIGHBORS



and quality of work.

The "London" builds the best and cheapest. Time is money. Talking of records, the "London" will put a stay on a ten-bar fence (make three turn joints, too) in nine seconds. Figure that out for a ten-hour day's work. Don't waste time in trying to weave with some antiquated device. Buy a modern, up-to-date "London"—though it cost a dollar or two more, it will soon save it in time.

Coiled Spring Wire, Soft Wire, Steel Gates, Pliers and all kinds of Fence Supplies always in stock.

The London Fence Machine Co.
LONDON, ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURERS THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS WIRE AND SUPPLIES.

or HY. BLASHILL, Agt., Moosejaw.

Horse Breeding in Alberta.

It is just twenty years since General Strange found his way by the Missouri river route to the foothills of the Canadian Rockies and selected 70,000 acres of land on the north side of the Bow river and forty miles east of Calgary, on which to start his Military Colonization Ranch Co. for the breeding of horses suitable for various military uses. As a start for his enterprise he bought 500 Montana breeding mares, the most suitable for his purpose that he could find, and took out stallions suitable, in his estimation for the development of his plan. For reasons we need not now try to recall, that enterprise failed of its intended purpose, but through no fault of the climate or the soil. With all our later experience, we cannot but admit that the district of Alberta in which this ranch was selected is one of the very finest possible breeding grounds for horses of the type aimed at by General Strange. His misfortune was that the horses he wanted to breed were not wanted and the enterprise came to grief. General Strange and his roughriders were, however, able to do good service in the suppression of the Indian contingent of the Riel rebellion.

From his English retreat General Strange has drawn attention to the rare quality of the horses collected last spring for use in the South African campaign and the importance both to Canada and England of some proper system of supplying from the Northwest horses suitable for mounted infantry and artillery service. He suggests that the officers of the Strathcona Horse and their best men should be appointed to form a depot, say at or near Strathmore station, to which 3-year-olds of suitable quality could be collected and trained for military purposes. Thus trained they could be passed upon by officers of the remount service for shipment either to England or the east via Vancouver.

The necessity for mounted infantry in such campaigns as that of South Africa, and the soundness and all-round fitness of the western horse for such purposes cannot be seriously disputed. As General Strange sagaciously points out,

the men stationed at that depot would not be employed in mere mechanical drill and useless formalities, but in the really useful work of training picked western horses up to the point of fitness for actual service. Her own colonies should have the first call to provide horses for active military service, and no colony has better facilities for providing the kind of horses wanted than those possessed by the Western Territories of the Dominion of Canada. Every one familiar with the facts knows very well that the horses hurriedly collected in the west last spring and rushed to the front the very day they landed at Cape Town were by no means the best that could have been got, and got very unfair treatment to start with, but, in spite of all, had no superiors in staying power and fitness for work.

General Strange is well entitled to speak from experience on this subject of army remounts, and we hope his views will be substantially endorsed by the remount agents of the British government in a way that will do the most good both to the mother country and the settlers of Alberta.

Anthrax in Oil Cake.

A curious case was the other day tried before an English jury. Lord Brougham bought oil cake from local dealers, and whenever it was fed to his valuable Shorthorn cattle six of them sickened and soon died of anthrax. The cake was analyzed and found to be infected with anthrax bacilli. The defence was that ten years ago cattle had died of anthrax on the same farm and the germs had probably survived in the land. The jury found for the pursuer. The cake had been sold with a warranty that it was pure and of the best quality.

—Misunderstandings always come high. The price of that between the Filipinos and the U. S. is estimated at 50,000 lives. The lesson is gradually being learned that it is always better to exhaust every resource to avoid war than to exhaust nations with war.

The Iron-Clad Cow.

By special request we reproduce the following fancy sketch from a ten years' back number of The Farmer. It is not yet quite out of date:—

There is still room for improvement in our dairy stock, and the breeder who can fill the bill has a fortune right ahead of him. The cow I am looking for would sell by the thousand all the way from Manitoba to the State of Missouri. A sort of cow that can feast cheerfully on dried corn stalks, except when she has the good luck to find a barn door open, and eat a good feed of cobs without getting sick on the unaccustomed dainty. She must not object to an occasional soaking of snow, sleet or rain on a cold winter's day, when out rustling for a living, and she must not mind if the shed provided for her at nights has wide open seams in the boarding, or the logs unchinked. She must take it easy when chased by a boy on horseback or a yellow dog, and not feel distressed if hit in the ribs with a milking stool to soothe her nerves, and make her milk easily, or treated to a slap with a dung fork with a view to improve her stable manners. A cow of that sort, that can average, say seven pounds of butter a week, is very badly wanted by most farmers, who somehow don't get on very well with any of the established varieties.

When I find a cow that comes any way close to that style of beast, with prepotency enough to transmit those valuable properties to her offspring, I shall be only too glad to make my farming friends aware of the discovery. I propose that when we do get her she should be called the iron-clad breed. I should have mentioned that horns are indispensable in my ideal iron-clad. She will want them to twist the staples out of barb-wire fence, when out rustling in summer nights, so as to reach with comfort the crops those fences are meant to protect, and also to toss the dogs when too numerous and too pronounced in their attentions to her. Unless some genius hits on a combination that shall produce a genuine iron-clad, a great number of my farming friends will have to give up keeping cows. Perhaps their present stock, if there are enough cows on their places to be called a stock, would not feel awfully bad if they did go out of the business, and leave them free to take their chances in the cold world. Cows owned by this class of farmers are, as a rule, well able to take care of themselves. Starvation and ill-treatment seem to brighten their wits very much. But I prefer a cow with more udder and less brains. No more brains, in fact, than are necessary to keep their stomachs well filled and their digestion and milk-flow good. I prefer, in short, to find the brains in the head of the farmer rather than in the cow. But if he has few brains, or is too indolent to use them, we must introduce the iron-clads.

The merciful man is merciful to his beast, and if he wants to get the best labor from his horses, will protect them as far as possible from the tormenting flies. A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker gives this method of driving flies out of stables: Take one ounce of camphor gum, one ounce of corrosive sublimate, one pint of oil of turpentine; grind the sublimate thoroughly, put into a strong bottle, and add the camphor gum. Pour on the turpentine, and shake occasionally. It should be fit for use in 36 hours. Heat a piece of iron and drop a few drops on it in the stable. Flies may be driven out of the house in the same manner by dropping a few drops on a stove lid. For flies on stock, a recipe that has been sold for \$2 and has given satisfaction is: Take a peck of walnut hulls (green or dry), scald the same in a pail that it can stay in; clean horse or cow, then sop the tea, when cold, on the back, so it will soak to the skin; when dry, brush your horse. Apply two or three times, and your cow or horse will have rest.

PRIZE-WINNING

POLAND CHINA And TAMWORTH Swine



One of the best herds in the Dominion for show and breeding. Show-ring record proves this assertion. Klondyke Gold Dust, 1453, and Hayfield Pride, 1980, the equal of any males East or West, used in this herd. Sows from the noted prize-winners, Manitoba Chief, 1221, Chief Radiant, 39839, Free Trade Sanders and other strains. 40 spring pigs for this season's trade. If you want a good show pig or a herd head-r write. We have just as good as can be found East or West. Give us your order—we guarantee satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

W. L. TRANN - Crystal City, Man.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways west of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager,
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses AND Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale. My shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals. Correspondence Solicited. Prices right.

BULLS FOR SALE

The Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Ltd.
have for sale

- 20 Shorthorn Bulls, 1 year old.
- 8 Hereford Bulls, 1 year old.
- 42 Galloway Bulls, 1 year old.
- 3 Galloway Bulls, 2 years old.

These animals have been bred by the above Company in the Northwest Territories, are all well-grown and acclimated. For particulars apply to

The Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Ltd.
CRANE LAKE, N.W.T.

Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.



SHORTHORNS.



An 1 four-year-old stock Bull. Guaranteed sure. Four young bulls of good quality and breeding from 8 to 23 months old. Also young and aged females of good breeding for sale.

JAS. CASKEY,
Tiverton, Ont.

Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie.



Shorthorn Cattle and large English Berkshires. Stock of my breeding took honors at Winnipeg and Portage fairs in 1900. I have a grand lot of spring pigs, also young sows with pig. Prices right. Call or write. Parties met by appointment at station.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor.

J. E. SMITH

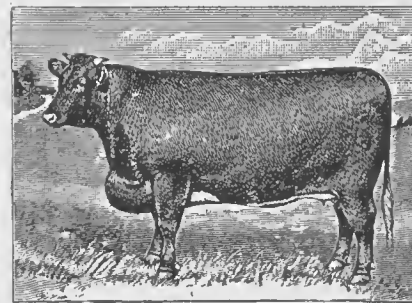
OFFERS FOR SALE

3 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

all prize-winners and fit to head any stud. Two of them imported from Scotland, three to six years of age. These stallions, all of good form, ample weight, good colors, and choice quality, were personally selected, and the best that money could buy. In order to make quick sales will be sold on a very small margin. Intending purchasers of a good useful stallion would consult their own interests to inspect these stallions before buying. Also for sale FILLIES and MARES, all ages. SHORTHORNS—bulls, cows add heifers, all ages, sired by Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.). A useful lot of breeding Shorthorns can be seen at Smithfield. All are kept in breeding trim. Buyers in search of moderate-priced cattle should not fail to see them. Come and see the stock. You will find it just as represented, and prices right.

J. E. SMITH, Smithfield Ave., BRANDON.
Telephone 4. P.O. Box 274.

GOLD MEDAL FOR HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD
IN 1899 AND 1900



Young Bulla and Heifera for sale, sired by Nobleman (imported), Topman's Duke and Topman, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

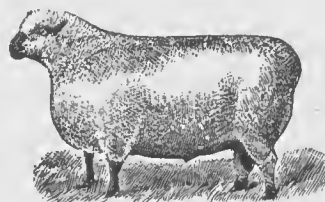
This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshire and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man

J. A. S. Macmillan,

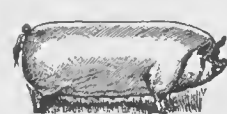
Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P.O. Box 484, Brandon, Man.

Oak Grove Farm



SHORTHORNS,
YORKSHIRES,
WHITE P. ROCKS
FOR SALE

Number of choice heifers. Boars fit for service 10 and 12 months old. Winnipeg prize-winning sows due to farrow. Place your orders now. W. P. Rock cockerels and eggs for sale.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

Herefords Ayrshires

Herd headed by "Sir Ingle-side 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector." include many winners at leading fairs.

ED. T. PETAR, Parkdale, Man.

HOLSTEINS YORKSHIRES BERKSHIRES

If you want the best, see my Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs at Virden, Brandon and Winnipeg fairs.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

CLYDESDALE AND SHIRE HORSES.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE. LEICESTER SHEEP.

Stock of all ages and sex for sale. Write for what you want. Stock from my stud and flocks have won highest honors at Chicago, London, Toronto and Ottawa.

J. M. GARDHOUSE,
Malton, G.T.R. Rosedale Stock Farm,
Weston, C. P. R. Highfield P. O., Ont.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor-West Farmer.

The Gold Standard Herd.



Spring Litters of March and April Pigs.

Now ready to ship. Good, lengthy, thrifty, well-marked fellows—the kind that please the buyer. Every mail bringing orders, and the indications are that the supply will not be equal to the demand. Jubilee Bett farrowed a fine litter of 14 on March 27th. If you want the big prolific Berkshires, order your pigs from Neepawa. Every pig sent out will be exactly as represented. Unrelated pairs and trios supplied. Correspondence solicited. Address,

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

FOREST HOME FARM.



Shorthorns, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks

At reasonable prices. A few choice young cows, heifers and heifer calves. Yorkshire pigs, both sex, sired by Imp. Summer Hill Premier and out of our choicest sows. A couple of sows in farrow for sale.

Carman, C.P.R.

Roland, N.P.R.

A. GRAHAM, Pomeroy, P.O.

PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion & some very choice mares and fillies for sale. One imported yearling Bull and also one Bull calf from Caithness, and a few good show heifers and young cows and heifer calves for sale from Caithness.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1898.

Fox Terrier puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious.

Norfolk Bowler's service fee is \$20.
All dogs eligible for registration.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Hanlan, Man.

Shorthorns

SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Live Stock Agent and Importer, Brandon.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breed for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man.

Breeder of high-class

HEREFORDS

15 young bulls for sale.



BULL-STRONG!

...PIG-TIGHT...

An English farmer said that after harvest he had fully 200 bushels of loose oats on the ground that he could not secure any benefit from, because the fence around the field would not turn hogs. Figure the loss for yourself. He also said, all this would have been saved if he had used the Kitefman Woven Wire Coiled Spring Fence, and the value would have gone a long way towards paying cost of the fence. With the Duplex Machine any farmer can make it himself at the actual cost of the wire. Catalogue free for the asking. C. G. DAVIS & CO. Box C-124 Freeman, Ont.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Range Colts for the Farm.

The subject of providing remounts for the English army from our own western ranges is just now receiving a considerable amount of attention, but in the long run it is most likely that range colts for use on our own farms will be much safer to rear and quite at satisfactory business both to the breeder and to the man who buys them for use on his arable farm. In the selection and maturing of his range mare and the necessary care and oversight of herself and her offspring there is as much need for skill and experience as in any other branch of stock raising. But with these qualifications to start with and reasonable prudence in handling the produce, there should be quite as good money in the business as in any other branch of farming. It is only up to the level of a half-breed or an Indian to start with a mean, droop-rumped, pot-bellied, ewe-necked and narrow-brained cayuse or something very nearly akin to that variety, and mate her to a grade horse, little better than herself and ten times less piepotent, and to expect from such a combination a saleable horse. It may even be found that after the remount depot we now aspire to has done its best for us there will be lots of culls, sound and good enough in many ways but quite too light for general draft uses. Once a correct start has been made, and, barring accidents that are not more numerous or dangerous than can be found on any wire-fenced farm, a rightly-bred range colt is as good as gold, if he only gets his schooling from a man fit to be trusted with his education. Who ever saw a range horse half blind or a victim to heaves and a good many other troubles incident to the experience of a farm-bred colt? Perfect in wind and limb, unrivalled for endurance and sustained vitality, the colt from the ranges ought to be, and let us hope will be, one of the most valuable animals on any grain farm. But he must have a fair start in his business career. The man to teach him must himself be educated intellectually and morally and have enough brains in his own head that are sufficiently furnished to make him fit to be trusted with a \$100 colt without risk of his spoiling it the very first week. It is at this stage that the successful introduction of the range horse to the responsibilities of civilized life is always most seriously imperilled. Only keep the two-legged brute with his overflowing budget of ornamental profanity and long spurs out of the school and that scary colt may be fitted for a long life of sober usefulness. Give the broncho-buster all his own way and the colt that might have been worth more than any average Ontario horse, and worth two as good looking ones from Iowa, will be spoiled for his day. By all means let us look to the western range for the horse we need on the western farm, but at the same time keep him out of the hands of every man who, through lack of common humanity and common sense, will do his best to spoil the material from which a different man would manufacture a valuable farm horse.

A few cases of mange have shown themselves on the Alberta ranges again this spring, although we believe it has almost entirely disappeared.

The house fly is stable-born, and is known to be an active agent in the dissemination of various diseases. Prof. Henry G. Hubbard, of the United States bureau of entomology, says that if stable owners will keep on their premises a saucer of water containing a little cobalt, the young flies will go to it and drink as soon as hatched, swallowing enough to kill them, before they have had time to make life a burden to the housekeeper or to carry poisonous microbes to the food, clothing or persons of human beings. He claims that the universal (and if necessary compulsory) use of this simple remedy would in three or four years rid the country of flies.

Suggestions for Horse Breeders.

If you want to breed registered stock, select for your foundations the most perfect individuals of the best strains.

If grades are your aim, then select good specimens and breed up, always using pure bred sires. In crossing look well to adaptability of both the individual and families.

Retain the young females to breed as they mature, disposing of the older and poorer dams.

Sell the poorest stock first, keeping the best, and soon it will all be best.

Study the needs of the market you expect to supply, and breed to that end.

Neither sires nor dams should ever be burdened with flesh. Stock horses should only be in good working order. Give plenty of exercise. Some impotent sires may be restored to potency by actual labor.

Give regularly, clean, substantial food, so prepared that you would be willing to taste it yourself. Have water abundant and pure; stables well ventilated but warm and dry, with plenty of light and cheer.

Be kind, friendly, and sociable with your stock.

Don't "break," but teach your stock kindly what you want of them, and what they may expect from you.

Never breed to unsound or diseased stock.

Never breed to a stallion that is not what you want his colts to be like.

Never breed to any animal simply because of his low service fee.

Never breed a female simply because she is a female, but because she has some particular merit which you wish to increase in her produce by coupling her with a meritorious sire. — National Stockman.

Canadian Live Stock for the Pan-American.

The prize lists for these exhibits are now out. Hon. John Dryden, for Ontario, and Hon. F. G. M. Dechene, for Quebec, have appointed Messrs. Westervelt, Toronto, and Robt. Ness, Howick, to select suitable stock for their respective provinces. The cost of transportation and feed while at the show will be paid by the governments. Applications for entry forms may be made to either of the foregoing, but the applicant must state the class or classes in which he or she wishes to exhibit, as the entry forms are different in each case. The prize lists give all information in regard to dates for computing ages and time of exhibit, as well as a large and generous list of special prizes.

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest, best Blisters ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunions or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Calgary's Great Summer Show.

This show will be held on the second week of July from the 10th to 13th, both inclusive. We are glad to note that the promoters depend on the stock and produce of the country as their main attractions, though more exciting attractions such as broncho busting, steer-roping, ghymkhana, cricket and football will have a place. The prize list is large and the prizes for stock, as becomes a country where stock is so far the main reliance, are very liberal indeed. The very largest prize of the whole is that offered for a collection of grains, vegetables, roots and fruits sent in by any agricultural society in the Territories, \$350 being offered in this contest. The promoters have manifestly done their best to make a good and attractive show, and we wish them every success.

John deSouza, secretary of the exhibition, desires us to draw the attention of the breeders of every variety of pure bred stock, and more especially of breeders resident in Manitoba, that in case one or more carloads of such stock is shipped to the exhibition for competition and sale, the C. P. R. will reduce the freight rates inwards to one-half the regular tariff rates. In case the animals are not sold, the circular No. 1111, of date May 1st, 1901, will rule. It reads as follows. We may add that the terms of this circular also apply to the following shows: Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 29th to August 2nd, 1901; Portage la Prairie Summer Fair, July 23rd to 25th, 1901; Brandon Exhibition, July 23rd to 26th, 1901; Edmonton Exhibition, July 1st to 4th, 1901:—

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will transport exhibits from stations in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia to the above exhibition at current tariff rates, and will return them free to initial point, within ten days after the close of the exhibition, at owner's risk, released, upon presentation of a certificate signed by John De Souza, Manager, that ownership has not changed.

1. To obtain free transportation of returned exhibits, a certificate from the Manager that ownership has not changed, must be presented to the Local Freight Agent with the prepaid shipping receipt or paid expense bill, to show that exhibits have paid freight one way.

2. Returned exhibits must be consigned to the original consignors by whom forwarded.

3. Attendants accompanying L. C. L. shipments of live stock will be charged the special passenger excursion fare. This fare must appear on the way bill separately from the freight charges, and will entitle the attendant to free return passage in charge of his shipment; no refund will be made of an attendant's fare.

4. A refund of sixty per cent. of inwards freight charges upon exhibits returned direct to initial point of shipment, originating within the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Province of British Columbia, will be made to the original consignor by the Local Freight Agent at Calgary or at point of shipment, upon surrender of the prepaid shipping receipt or paid expense bill.

In case part of an exhibit has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, a proportionate refund will be made.

Way bills for "returned exhibits" should in all cases show the inwards way bill reference.

The company will transport race horses to and from the above exhibitions at one-half regular tariff rates, upon the understanding that the owner will assume all risk in connection with the carriage of such horses, and release the company from all liability in respect thereof, no matter how caused. Such release must be written on the face of Live Stock Special Contract, Form No. 18, as follows:—

"In consideration of the reduced rate herein mentioned, said horse (or horses) shall be carried at the owner's risk only,

and not otherwise, and the company is hereby released from all liability for any damage to, or loss of, said horse (or horses), no matter how caused, whether by neglect, omission or otherwise."

In cases where release is not signed shipments will be way-billed at regular tariff rates, and the usual form of live stock contract must be signed.

Grain, vegetables and fruit, when of no commercial value, need not be returned to original point of shipment to secure the refund of sixty per cent. of inwards freight charges.

The refund of inwards freight charges will be made to original consignor by the Local Freight Agent at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, or at initial shipping point.

It is to be understood that in every case, when stock is shipped as pure bred at the above noted reduction on the regular rate, the agents of the company must have proof of pedigree as defined by Circular No. 1104. The directors of the Calgary exhibition are doing their utmost to make their show a first rate success, and they hope by generous treatment of competitors, especially those from a distance, to make this gathering the most deservedly popular of any that has yet been held in the west.

The stock yards at Medicine Hat East have been nearly doubled this year, and a covered scale has been installed.

John M. Gunn, Cook's Creek, brought into Winnipeg the other day a grade Shorthorn cow that has milked all winter and sold her as beef for \$60. How's that for a way-back farmer?

Prevention of Disease.

Keep the Stomach Right.

It is surprising what a safeguard a healthy stomach is against disease. And again it is not so surprising when it is remembered that the only way we get pure blood, strong nerves and firm flesh is from wholesome food, well digested. It is the half-digested food that causes the mischief. When the stomach is weak, slow, inactive, the food lies in the stomach for hours, fermenting, forming gases which poison the blood and the whole system, causing headache, pains in the back, shoulder blades and chest, loss of appetite, palpitation, biliousness.

The safest cure for indigestion is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and Golden Seal. Dissolve one or two of these tablets in the mouth after each meal. They are pleasant tasting and mingling with the food so assist the weak stomach that the food is perfectly digested before it has time to ferment.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion and increase flesh because they digest flesh-forming foods like meat, eggs, etc.

Sold by druggists at 50 cents per package. Absolutely safe and harmless.

FARMS AND STOCK

For sale at all times. Apply to H. R. KEYES, - Keyes, Man.

ALEX D. GAMLEY

The largest flock of Leicester in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale. Will also sell a few show sheep, ready for the summer fairs.

Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.

MARKET SALES.

My next series of market sales will commence at Indian Head, June 27th, day after day, Wolseley, Grenfell, Whitewood, Wapella. Parties intending to attend these sales, see posters. I can place a carload of horses at any of the above places. Parties having such should correspond with

Wm. Dixon, Auctioneer, Grenfell, Assa

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

E. W. Hanna, Griswold, Man., recently purchased six pure-bred Herefords.

John Black, Morden, recently purchased from John S. Gibson a fine young Shorthorn bull, Lord Roberts, 37964.

W. J. Knight, one of the Mormon ranchers near Cardston, Alta., secured about 3,000 Manitoba stockers for his ranch this spring.

Peaker Bros., Yorkton, have bought at a high price from J. I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, Ont., the yearling Shorthorn bull, Sittytion Hero 4th.

Jacob Shunk, Carman, reports a good season for his Clydesdale stallion, The General, 2334. He is six years old, bright bay and well coupled. He will be shown at Winnipeg.

J. A. Fraser, Portage la Prairie, has sold all his yearling Shorthorn bulls and this year's crop of calves are all heifers. He has a splendid lot of Berkshires, young and aged, of both sexes.

W. R. Perry, of Cardston, Alta., has recently made a sale of a few head of his Galloways to a rancher in Montana. Mr. Perry has been breeding Galloways for the past two years and owns a herd now numbering about 90 head of pure-bred animals.

It is with regret The Farmer learns of Jno. Galbraith's Clydesdale stallion, Billy Brown, breaking his hind leg. This is a very serious loss not only to Mr. Galbraith, but to the farmers in the vicinity. He has had the leg set and the horse is doing well.

A Farmer representative called on A. D. Gamley, Brandon, recently. His flock of Leicesters number about 170. Mr. Gamley reports a good season and has a splendid lot of choice lambs. He will be seen at Winnipeg fair this year.

When in Brandon the other day we had the pleasure of seeing Rhoda Pogis, the fine eight-year-old Jersey cow owned by D. W. Beanbier. She only missed taking first prize last year for want of the necessary registration papers, but she will get there this time all right. She has a nice eight-months-old heifer calf.

James Strang, of Baldur, has recently acquired an addition to his well-known herd of milk-type Shorthorns. The red calf, Prince of Heliotropes, from the herd of W. S. Lister, is from an extra heavy milking dam. The Booth bred grand dam required frequent milking, but was good enough to win at Toronto in 1887 and three or four years in succession at Winnipeg.

Our representative, when at Carman, visited J. B. Jickling & Sons, who are breeding Oxford Down sheep, Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns and B. B. Red Game poultry. The sheep have done well and will be on deck at Winnipeg. His poultry are well selected and well housed in a comfortable lot stable, and a large number of young chicks of all three varieties were seen. Mr. Jickling speaks very highly of his Angora goats.

James Black has left Headingley to go ranching in Alberta. He takes west 300 steers that have been wintered in Manitoba. He has also purchased from W. S. Lister the two-year-old bull, Twilight. He is extra well bred and from a grand cow. Ranchers as yet do not appreciate quality, but want bone and quantity. Mr. Black acts wisely in starting with a sire that is sure to leave the best kind of beef calves.

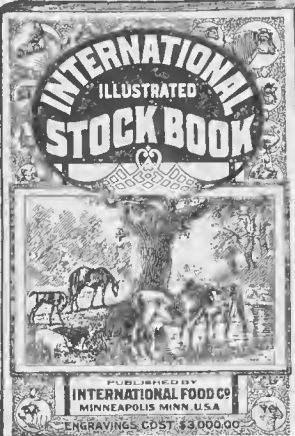
J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man., gave us a call and says his Shorthorn stock are doing nicely. The roan bull, Topsman's Duke, first as a two-year-old last year, is in grand fettle and all being well will be on hand at fair time. Some of his calves are very promising ones. Mr. Barron's imported bull, Nobleman, is growing into a very fine bull, but he will not be fitted for show purposes. Young stock are developing into the thick fleshed kind, for which this herd is noted. He has still a few bulls to sell.

L. R. Burn, of Sterling, Alta., has secured eleven head of Shorthorns and is starting a pure-bred stock farm six miles from the town. Besides Shorthorns Mr. Burn intends to keep Leicester sheep, Bronze turkeys, Rouen ducks and Barred Plymouth Rocks. The farm will be known as the Sterling Stock Farm. The Farmer wishes the proprietor success, particularly as we believe he is the only farmer establishing a business in pure bred stock in that new locality.

About as many new ranchers have located in the country about Maple Creek this year as during the past three years. Some of the new outfits are starting in with from 300 to 500 head of cattle and a large proportion are experienced ranchers from the Western States. The vast tract between Maple Creek and the South Saskatchewan, 100 miles northward, which has until the present been but little occupied, has received many of the new men. Until this spring no stock were run beyond the river, but some large concerns have now gone across to the north side.

Another very favorable sale of Shorthorns was held at Chicago on June 4th, the day previous to the Canadian combination sale. G. E. Ward, of Hawarden, Iowa, sold 40 females at an average of \$756 and four bulls to average \$410. There was a strong infusion of Scotch blood in the lot and St. Valentine, the stock bull of this breeder, which died recently, was reckoned one of the best bulls of the breed. His calves were in special request and the three-year-old Cruickshanks bred Duchess of Gloster and her calf sold for \$2,500, the calf being sold at \$1,000 before the sale closed. Ten out of the 40 females brought over the \$1,000 mark, all being young and some of them imported.

A \$3000 STOCK BOOK FREE



We Will Mail You a Copy Free, Postage Prepaid, if You Answer 3 Questions:
1st.—Did you ever use "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? **2d.**—How many head do you own? **3d.**—Name this paper.
THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 FINE, LARGE, COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, POULTRY, ETC.

DESCRIPTION: THE ENGRAVINGS COST US OVER \$3000 and were made by our own artists. The book is 9½x6½ ins. and the cover is a beautiful live stock picture printed in 6 brilliant colors. In Horse Department are fine engravings of Imported Messenger, Maubirino, Abdallah, Rysdyks' Hambletonian, Nutwood, 2:18¾; Robert J., 2:01¼; Directum, 2:05¼; Nancy Hanks, 2:04; Star Pointer, 1:59¼; Johnson, 2:06¼; George Wilkes, 2:22; Allie, 2:03¾, and many others. It contains 20 large engravings of draft and coach breeds. In Cattle Department are large engravings of the leading prize winners, of the different breeds, at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Also the Largest Cow in the world, weighing 2970 lbs., and 6 feet tall. In Hog Department are engravings of the different breeds and the latest scientific facts in regard to Hog Cholera. Also the Largest Hog in the world, weighing 1621 lbs. In Sheep Department are extra good engravings of the prize winners, of the different breeds, at Trans-Mississippi Exposition. In Poultry Department are engravings of the different breeds. Your special attention is called to the fact that the book also gives a description and history of the different breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. The Veterinary Department is very practical and contains extra fine veterinary illustrations. It gives the different diseases for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, and tells what to do for each. The Veterinary Department will be a great addition to your live stock library and will save you hundreds of dollars. You cannot buy a book for \$10 that will give you as much practical information and as many fine colored engravings of noted animals.

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 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

Colquhoun & Beattie, of Brandon, have recently imported from Janesville, Wisconsin, the Percheron stallion, Cheery Lad (2,852). He is a dark grey, four years old, of good quality and action and is well coupled. He weighs 1,700 lbs. This is a breed for which a few years ago there was little demand, but in this district, where there is a little of the old blood left, there has been of late a pronounced demand for a sire of this breed. We will follow the get of this horse with considerable interest. These gentlemen have also purchased the imported Clydesdale stallion, Duke of Brandon, from Mr. Hunt, of Macgregor. This is a horse with a good record and weighs 1,900 lbs. when in condition.

Dr. Swinerton, of Carberry, reports a good season for his Clydesdale stallion, Rosemount (2,385). This colt got first place as a two-year-old at Winnipeg last year and is in the best of condition now, having developed well since last fair. Though only three years old, Mr. Swinerton assured us that he will now tip the beam at 1,810. As well as being a show horse he is very sure, getting 12 foals out of 15 services last year. Mr. Swinerton has another promising young colt of extra good Clydesdale breeding. He was bred by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., sired by Young Duke of Fife, his dam Nellie, 970, imported, is an eastern prize winner. This colt is a smooth, clean limbed youngster, with good action, and though only ten months old gives great promise.

"Let us gather up the sunbeams
 Lying all around our path;
 Let us keep the wheat and roses,
 Casting out the thorns and chaff.
 Let us find the sweetest comfort
 In the blessings of to-day,
 With a patient hand removing
 All the briars from our way."

A Moral Lesson by a French Moose Hunter.

In a recent issue of Rod and Gun is a graphic description of a moose hunt, written in French-Canadian English by F. W. Drummond, which concludes as follows. The advice is worth noting by others than moose hunters:—

"Doesn't matter w'at you're chasin',
 Doesn't matter w'at you're facin',
 Only watch de t'ing you're doin',
 If you don't, ba gosh, you're ruin.
 An' steady, Johnny, steady,
 Kip your head down low."

Industrial Exhibition Attractions.

Manager Heubach has now got his list of attractions well in hand, and we can only give a very short notice of them here. They are of all sorts and the list may be extended later on. The biggest, from one point of view, will be four performing elephants, which are trained to a wonderful degree. The Siege of Tien-Tsin will be represented on a large scale, and in connection with it will be magnificent displays of fireworks, Chinese balloons, etc. Bicycle artists, pantomimists, high wire performers and other varieties of gymnastics will swell the list of attractions for 1901.

Marchmont Stock Farm.

Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS

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 DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, JEALOUSY
 And other well-known popular Scotch tribes.

"Prince Alpine" (imp.) got by "Emancipator" (6544) at the head of the herd, assisted by "Crown Jewel 16th," first-prize winner at Toronto, '97-'98.

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 Spring Pigs.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, imported "Jauncey," 20008, and "Grandeur." The females are rich in the blood of most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type from D. C. Platt, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Victor," bred by Teasdale, sweepstakes boar at Winnipeg and Brandon last year, with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

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Two Boars, fit for service, \$15.00 each

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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Swamp Fever.

Subscriber, Rosser, Man.: "I have a Clyde mare nine years old. After putting her to work this spring she got very thin, but fed well. About ten days ago she took swamp fever. I am giving her quinine. She don't seem to get any better or worse. What is the best treatment for swamp fever? Would you recommend mules for farm work in this district? Do they ever take swamp fever?"

Answer.—In the acute form of swamp fever quinine is one of the best remedies, and at a later stage arsenic and iron. Mules are supposed to stand more hardship than horses, but whether they are proof against swamp fever is a question unanswered as yet. We have never seen a case occurring in a mule, but as mules are not numerous in the province it would not be safe to form any theories from this fact.

Artificial Impregnators.

A. A. Cummings, Killarney, Man.: "In your last issue I read 'A Stallion's Experience,' and he spoke of using an artificial impregnator. Would you kindly let me know where I could get one and what one would cost?"

Answer.—The inventor of Impregnators is C. C. Lyford, a well-known veterinarian of Minneapolis, who has made a life-long study of the problem of getting barren mares in foal, and has achieved a large measure of success by the use of this instrument. There are several imitations of his appliance, but the man of sense will buy only the genuine article. A line to the above address will bring a catalogue, with prices, etc.

Worms and Leg Mange.

Subscriber, Carman, Man.: "I have a horse that has wintered on straw and hoiled feed. He has not lost all of his old hair, stays thin; has got itching disease in his legs; in fact, I have got six of them, and all of them have it. Horse has also worms; mane seems brittle; cats well, but seems as if it does him no good."

Answer.—Prepare the horse for physic by starving him over night, then give a quart of raw linseed oil. Feed on bran mash without hay for another twelve hours, then give two ounces of oil of turpentine, two drachms of santonin, well shaken up in a pint of linseed oil. Continue soft feed until he purges, then change to dry fodder only. Follow up this treatment by giving a small teaspoonful of finely ground copperas in the feed night and morning for a week or ten days. The itchy legs are caused by a little microscopic insect which bites and irritates the skin. Wash the legs with soap and water, and if scabby clip off the hair. Then wet them thoroughly with a solution of creolin and water, one ounce creolin to one quart water. Repeat every two days till cured.

Breed for Mutton—Which Sire?

A. C., Calgary, Alta.: "1. For grade ewes kept mainly for mutton, what do you consider best breed of ram to keep? 2. If a mare is well served by a stallion, will the fact of her being covered by another the same or next day alter parentage of colt?"

Answer.—1. We prefer the Shropshire Down. 2. The question in this case is, we presume, whether under the circumstances, the offspring of the mare would be from the first or the second horse. This is a question which no one can answer. It is impossible to tell if the mare conceived to the first stallion, and if she did not she might become pregnant by the second.

Sweeny—Catarrh of Larynx, Etc.

Subscriber, Antler, Assa.: "1. A three-year-old mare was sweeney this spring, have blistered it, which took the hair off, but did not fill out the hollow in the shoulder. There is no lameness. Should I blister it again, or what will fill out the hollow? 2. Some people advise putting in a seton. Is it any good? How do you put a seton in? 3. Will the sweeny have any after effect on her, or will she grow out of it? 4. Young horse has had cough, runs thick discharge from nose when drinking. Coughs worst after drinking or starting to work. Am feeding slightly musty hay. He has good appetite, but seems duller than usual. What is the trouble and remedy? 5. Young mare cut herself under the hind fetlocks last summer with tether chain. It has never properly healed. What do you advise me to do with them?"

mer with tether chain. It has never properly healed. What do you advise me to do with them?"

Answer.—1 and 2. Repeat the blistering as the best remedy at your command; and when the part has scabbed over, turn her out to grass for a time. The wasted muscle is often slow in recovering its natural volume and you must have patience with it, but there is little doubt that it will come right in time. Setons are sometimes used in treating sweeny. A seton is a piece of tape or cord which is run beneath the skin for a few inches, the ends tied together, or attached to buttons. The presence of a seton causes a discharge of pus in a few days, which continues while the seton remains in place. It depends for its curative effect upon the same conditions as a blister. It irritates the part, causing an increased flow of blood and consequently an increased amount of material for the repair of the damaged tissue. The seton has a more continuous effect than the blister and is therefore preferred by some, but without a proper seton needle and some experience, you had better be content to blister. 3. After she has recovered from the sweeny she should be as good as ever, except that she will be more easily sweeneyed than before. For this reason you should not use her to plow with until she is a year older. Light work will do her good. 4. The upper part of the windpipe is the seat of trouble and the throat should be blistered. Sprinkle the musty hay with water if you can get no better, and give three times a day in the feed a small teaspoonful of powdered muriate of ammonia. 5. Wash the part with soap and water, dry it, and paint it with tincture of iodine.

Chronic Cough in a Dog.

Mrs. D. M. St. Albert, Alta.: "Dog has a very bad cough, has coughed for three weeks. What will cure her, as she is well trained and would not like to lose her?"

Answer.—Irritation in the larynx, or upper end of the windpipe, is the usual cause of a chronic cough, and may result from taking cold, from catarrh of the mucous membrane lining the larynx, and other causes not easy to discover. The dog should be kept in confinement until the cough is better. Give one of the following powders three times a day:—Bromide of sodium, five grains, powdered opium, half a grain, powdered liquorice root, five grains. For one powder. Make twelve.

Tuberculous Glands.

F. R., Virden, Man.: "I have a two-year-old heifer just calved. I noticed two months ago she had a lump the size of a hen's egg just on the inside of the skin just beneath the jaw. Now she has seven smaller ones down the side of her jaw and around the windpipe. Are very hard, but not sore. Cow has a cough."

Answer.—This heifer appears to be infected with tuberculosis and the lumps felt beneath the skin in the region of the throat and under jaw are tuberculous glands. The cough is a symptom of the same disease. Treatment offers no certainty of a cure and unless a pure bred animal of some extra value, your best course is to turn her into beef at an early date.

Colt With Crooked Legs.

Subscriber, Virden, Man.: "We have a colt a few days old with crooked hind legs. One turns under and the other out. One hock is enlarged and swines outward when walking. It is all right otherwise and smart. The mare is sound. She got back downwards in a dead furrow while rolling and may have remained there an hour or so a few days before foaling. When we got her up she could hardly stand. What would you advise to be done with the colt?"

Answer.—In many cases of this kind there is a tendency for the legs to become straighter as the colt grows and becomes strong, and it is remarkable the improvement that sometimes takes place in a few weeks. Where a joint is swollen and crooked, frictions with mild liniments will assist in strengthening and straightening the limb. In the above case rubbing in daily some of the following liniment should do good:—Liniment of camphor, one ounce, olive oil, two ounces. Mix. Bandages, splints and reductive apparatus are of little use in such cases and do more harm than good. If nature, assisted by the simple means above mentioned, is unable to effect a cure, you may as well give it up as a bad job.

Probably Stifle Lameness.

B. F. H., Elm Creek, Man.: "I have a horse that got lame all at once. He can walk around and set his foot under him as well as any horse. When drawing in wagon or buggy, if not loaded, is all right, but if trotted or made to draw much gets very lame; will hold up his hind foot and stands there. I cannot make him flinch on any place. Would you please say what is wrong and what to do?"

Answer.—The symptoms point to the stifle joint as the probable seat of lameness. Apply a smart blister to the part, giving the horse a week's rest in the stable, followed by a fortnight on the grass.

Vertigo or Staggers.

R. F. Burnett, Boscurvis, Assa.: "I have Clydesdale mare, eight years old, fed mostly on wheat straw and oat sheaves through winter. Towards spring showed signs of colic. I then started to feed bran and flax seed. When seeding started fed oats, hay

Saves Cattle

Lump Jaw can be promptly and thoroughly cured with

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We give you an absolute guarantee. One bottle usually cures one to three cases. Price \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5. At druggists, or sent prepaid by mail.

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Both jaws were bad. One had

proud flesh protruding as big as

a child's head. I punctured the

jaw in several places, and put the

medicine in, and am glad to say

it cured the steer. He was not

worth a dollar before we got

your medicine for Lump Jaw.

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too highly. Yours respectfully,

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7. Patterns that please everybody.
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9. Out-wear a machine-stuffed collar every time.

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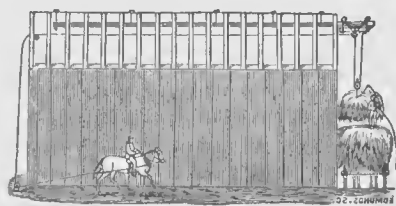
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Will work either in barns or on stacks. With our apparatus you can unload all kinds of hay and grain, either bound in sheaves or loose.

Keep this for future reference, as the ad may not appear again in this paper. Send for catalogue and price list to

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Our horse collars fit perfectly and are guaranteed not to chafe. Our harness are all made from the backs of best selected leathers.

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Are world bearers. Our trunks and valises are of the latest and best designs.

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Insist on purchasing our make of goods. For sale by all dealers in the harness line or send direct to 519 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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Steel Rollers

Built with solid Steel Heads in the Drums. Truss Rods under the frame. Heavy 2 inch Axle.

Roller Bearings, Low Down Draught, 8, 9 and 12 ft. lengths. A perfect beauty. Write for prices to

T. E. BISSELL, FERGUS, ONT.

See page 359 for Disc Harrow.

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BRANDON, MAN.

We have now ready the largest stock of Wood Pumps in the West. We have all sizes of

WOOD PUMPS, CATTLE PUMPS, PORCELAIN CYLINDERS, &c.

Every Pump warranted. Don't buy until you have had our Catalogue and prices.

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SURE DEATH to Texas horn flies, lice on stock and lice on poultry. Protect your stock from flies by using Eureka, and extra flow of milk will pay for your small outlay many times over. We refer you to

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Exp. Farm, Orono, Maine, U.S.A.
Dairy Supt., Dept. Agr., Fredericton, N.B.

Supt. Government Farm, Truro, N.S., says he has used all known fly-killers, and Eureka is superior to them all.

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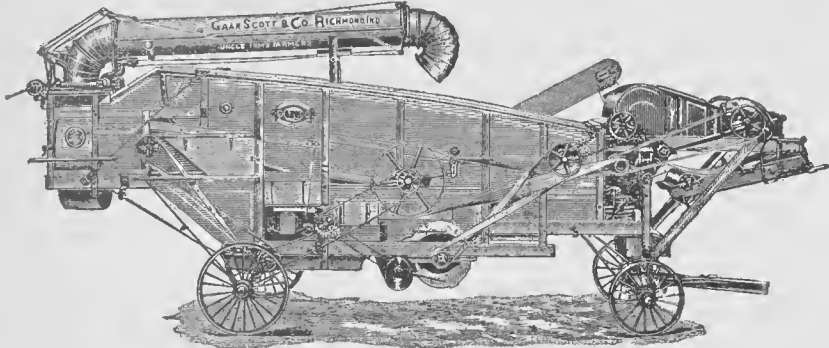
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WITH

Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar-Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.

The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



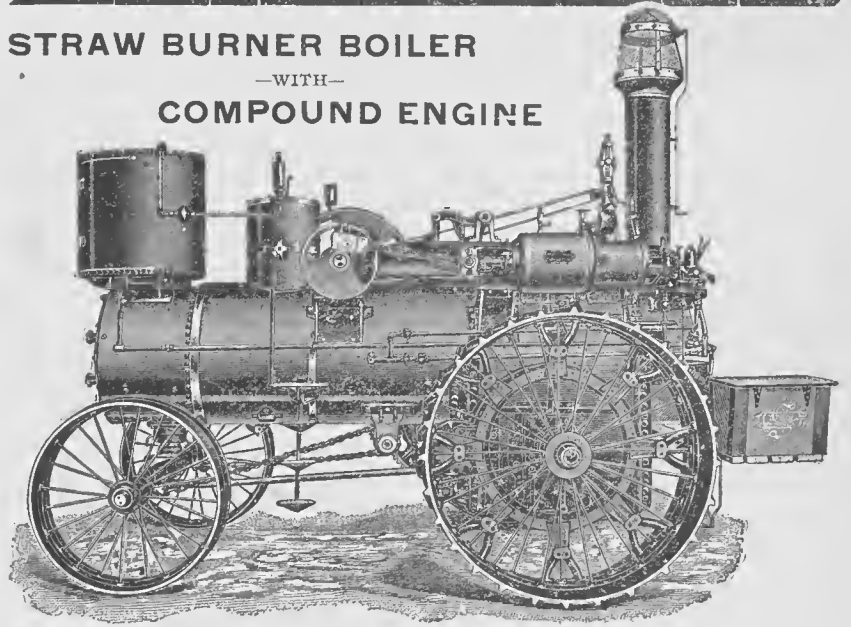
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—WITH—

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and about three quarts boiled wheat once a day, on which she seemed to do well and thrive. She is in good condition now, although not fat, also in good spirits. About eight days ago, while harrowing, she started to stagger, and when I went to her head, which she was throwing around, I found her eyes were twitching and rolling round in a peculiar manner, as if some affection of the brain; it lasted about one minute, after which she seemed all right and started to eat grass. Same thing occurred two days ago.

Answer.—This affection is not in itself a disease, but is merely the symptom produced by some cause acting injuriously in the brain. These causes are of various kinds, some of them external influences acting on the brain through reflex action of the nerves, for instance the dizziness produced by compelling a horse to travel rapidly in a small circle. Similar effects are produced occasionally by excessive light causing fatigue of the optic nerve, and by reflex action, vertigo. The presence of the larvae of insects in the ear is cited by Professor Trasbot as a frequent cause of staggers. Another class of causes are those connected with derangement of the blood circulation of the brain, a condition of either too much blood or too little in this organ being a cause of staggers. When an animal has lost a large quantity of blood from a wound it is unable to stand, and falls down, anaemia or bloodlessness of the brain producing "staggers." The same result is seen when the jugular veins of the neck are compressed by a tight collar; the brain becomes congested with blood and the animal loses control over its limbs until the congestion is relieved. The above are a few of the more frequent causes of "staggers," and it will readily be seen that it can be produced by a slight cause, and without any actual disease being present. Occasionally it does result from disease of the brain, but such cases are rare in the lower animals. In the case described above some temporary cause is probably at work and a careful examination might discover it, but without further information it would be useless to theorize about it.

Occlusion of the Os Uteri.

F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette, Man.: "I have a mare, 17 years old, which I bred this spring and in due season she came in heat again. Wishing to see what was the matter, I made an examination and found the neck of the womb grown over. I was able to get the point of my finger in about an inch or so, but could not get further. There appeared to be a growth over it. Advise me whether it would be safe to cut or puncture this obstruction and whether if done the womb would grow up again and prevent foaling? Would it be possible the mare was in foal and the heat a false one? Might say I do not have to breed her, but was thinking of letting her quit work and raise a foal. She has never had one."

Answer.—It is not uncommon in old mares to find the os uteri closed by false membranes as in this case, and this is one of the reasons why it is often difficult or impossi-

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ble to get them in foal. Impregnators are useful in this case and our advice would be not to attempt any cutting of the part, or forcible measure which might do an irreparable injury to the mare, but to send to C. C. Lyford, Minneapolis, for one of his dilators and impregnators. By their aid you will be able to open the passage without danger and to maintain it open until she has been served.

Dermatitis.

Thos. Swift, Clover Bar, Alta.: "What is the matter with a yearling pig, weighing 300 pounds and in good order. He has a growth just under the skin about half inch thick on his shoulder. The skin is hard and wrinkled."

Answer.—This may be a new growth or tumor, but as such things are rare in young animals, it is more likely to be a thickening of the lower layer of the skin from some external irritation. Itchy skin diseases such as mange are often followed or accompanied by such a thickening as you describe, and it appears likely that this pig has been rubbing his shoulders under the edge of a board or something until he has caused this thickening of the skin. Apply a little benzine and sweet oil in equal parts.

When is a Mare Not a Brood Mare.

Mossback, Morris, Man.: "Mare, bred in middle of July, 1900, show fair held Sept. 27th, 1900. Can such a mare be shown as brood mare? Can a man swear such a mare is in foal? The prize list specifies 'Brood mare with foal, or evidence of having had one in 1899.'"

Answer.—The conditions of the prize list require the mare to be with foal or to show "evidence of having had one in 1899," that is in the year previous to the show. Now the question as to whether a mare is eligible for such a class or not is usually left to the judges, who decide it in the show ring from the appearance of the mare and sometimes from the statements of the exhibitor. It is evident that the judges may easily be deceived and award a prize to a mare that is not in foal while showing symptoms that lead them to believe that she is, and while the conditions of the contest remain as published, we do not see how the difficulty can be avoided. It would be better if the agricultural society followed the usual plan and offered the prize for "brood mare with foal at side."

Poisoned by Noxious Weeds.

R. Christian, Prosperity, Assa.: "I had a cow which took sick. At first she appeared very dull for three or four days, when nose turned purple and skinned off matted under scab, terrible dribbling at mouth, eyes watery and heavy discharge, at fourth and fifth days spots appeared apparently all over her body and udder especially. I shot the cow and buried her. What was the disease? Should I have shot her, as there are others in this district affected the same way ever since early spring?"

Answer.—The cow was poisoned by eating noxious plants. She might possibly have recovered under proper treatment, but appears to have been a particularly severe case, so that you may have done right in killing her. See page 320 of last issue, under "Poisonous Plants."

Indigestion From Overfeeding.

Subscriber, Plumas, Man.: "I have lost three spring calves and the fourth is sick. They were as fat as seals, fed on sweet skim milk warmed a little and got all the cows gave, which would be about three parts of a pail each at night and half a pail each in the morning, and were always greedy for more. They were over two months old and were eating hay. Were tied inside till one week before they died, when they were running out. I gave the sick one a dose of salts, which I think has saved its life, but it is very weak and I have to feed it with a bottle. Am giving it oatmeal gruel and flax seed. Their symptoms were froth at the mouth, tongue protrude a little, grind their teeth and die in half an hour, seemed in great pain. They were feeling well up till half an hour before they died. I took one to the veterinarian. We opened it and found a chunk of clotted milk in the first stomach about the size of an ordinary coconut. The rest of the stomach and bowels were all natural. The milk was thick and hard on the outside like hard dough, inside was like a piece of bread, soft and porous. 1. Do you think I over fed them? 2. What is the proper quantity of milk for a calf? 3. Was the disease indigestion? 4. What shall I give my sick one. My calves have always been fed the same way in other years and never had anything happen to them."

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. This depends upon the breed, size, etc., and no fixed amount can be named as the correct quantity to be given. When skim milk is fed, there is a larger proportion of casein than in whole milk and this is apt to disagree if given in large quantities, and should be diluted with a little limewater if symptoms of indigestion are shown. 3. Yes. 4. Take a piece of quicklime that will weigh about two pounds, put it in a stone crock and slake it with a little water, then add enough water to make two gallons. Stir it well and let it settle. Now take a half cup of this clear limewater to each quart of milk you are giving the calf. Feed it a little at a time and several times a day.



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Is incessantly used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 8-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.



Care of Cream Separators.

In the way of saving fuel and wear and tear on the machine, it is important that a separator run as easily as possible, and this is especially needful if the machine is to be run by hand. To secure this, it is necessary that the bowl run smoothly, that all bearings be accurately fitted, yet not absolutely tight, and that all bearing surfaces be free from dead oil, gum, and grit, and kept supplied with a light, free-running grade of oil. Loose bearings can generally be found by the noise made when running. If the machine runs unduly heavy, but still smoothly, flush all bearings and pinions with kerosene, to cut out gum. If some shaft is dry of oil, or tight, or out of line, the place may generally be found by feeling for warm bearings with the fingers. Sometimes an oil groove may get stopped up with gum or burnt oil, so that the oil does not reach the shaft, causing the machine to run hot, even if it is apparently well lubricated. Grit of any kind in the oil may heat a tight bearing, stopping a large separator almost instantly, burning the spindle or springing it, roughening the bearing axis, perhaps, making a "cold weld" between the shaft and bearing, so that it will require several thousand pounds pressure to force it out. I saw a bearing so "stuck" to the spindle of a Danish-Weston that blows with a heavy hammer would not start it, and when put in a testing machine, it required over 4500 pounds pressure to force it off. In this case, the bearing which was rigidly set into a cast-iron frame, was turned around in its place so as to grind a considerable amount of iron into a black powder. No harm is done so long as a bearing does not get excessively hot, so hot that one cannot bear the hand on it. When there is liability to heat, bearings must be kept dry, and any water in them aggravates the tendency.

Sometimes a beginner is troubled by milk leaking down into the frame of the machine. This is caused, either by the bowl being adjusted too high, or too low, so that the milk does not fall into the receiving cover, or else the rubber ring is worn or frayed, or the cover is not screwed down enough to make a tight joint. The proper adjustment of the height of the bowl is not a difficult matter. A new bowl cover ring will be tighter at first if well soaked in warm water before using the first time.

Sometimes, there is trouble in getting a uniform, even flow of cream. There are machines in which there are radical defects of construction, making them liable to clog with cream so as to stop the flow entirely, or else to make it excessively thick at times, and very thin at others. The better known makes of machines will not do this, however. If the cream is too thick, either the adjustment of the regulating device is wrong, or the speed is too high, or the milk is too warm, or the machine has been run too long without any milk running through it, thus packing the cream so hard as partially to clog the cream opening.

A most important point is the completeness of skimming. Any separator that is worth using on milk in good condition, that is not old or sour, or partially skimmed already, should leave not more than one-tenth of one per cent. of fat, although the usual factory practice will not average as good work as this. When skimming milk warm from the cow it is not impossible to skim down to three-hundredths or five-hundredths of one per cent. However, the ordinary Babcock test bottle is of no use in estimating amounts below one-tenth of one per cent. But with the double-necked B. & W. bottles, we can

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators

the latest product of the world's leading Cream Separator manufactory.

HIGHEST PRIZE (KNIGHT'S DECORATION) AWARDED AT PARIS.

No disks to bother with and wash. Are very easy turners.

Guaranteed to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay 6% on whole first cost of machine each year. Five sizes—\$50 to \$200 each.

Valuable book on "Business Dairying" and Catalogue No. 128 free.

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read fairly accurately to two-hundredths of one per cent.

The work of the machine should be kept track of by occasional tests with the Babcock. If the skimming be poor, either the milk is too cold, or the speed is too slow, or the capacity has been unduly increased, or the milk is out of condition, or the machine itself is at fault, out of order, or of a poor style, or of individual demerit. Most machines separate best at a temperature of not less than 80 degrees, while above 100 degrees has, probably, a prejudicial effect upon the butter. Of course, no machine can be expected to do good work at a speed slower than that recommended by the makers, and a speed somewhat higher than this may be necessary for complete work. Regard must, of course, be had for the "safety limit" of bursting.

The capacity of a machine will vary widely with temperature, age, and condition of milk, and in those machines where the rate of inflow is not permanently fixed, the operator must use his own judgment, checking his results by the Babcock test, and remembering that it is generally bad economy to crowd a separator. Any good separator ought to take a very thick cream, say up to 50 per cent. fat, and still do practically perfect work; but other things being equal, the richer the cream taken, the greater the liability to imperfect skimming.

It is a remarkable thing, if it be true (and I certainly believe it), that every machine has its individuality in skimming—that is to say, that of two bowls made from the same specifications and drawings, made so nearly alike that it would be hard to distinguish one from the other one will prove much the better skimmer, or perhaps require less power than the other to keep it up to speed. If so, this is a queer fact. Consequently, if I were to buy another machine for my own use, I would be particular, not only to get the best style, but also a bowl of good individual qualities.

In cleaning a separator, it is best to wash, at first in merely warm water, not hotter than the hands can bear, because boiling water coagulates and cooks the slime fast to the surface of the bowl, making it very much harder to remove. Whirl the parts quickly in warm water, using a stiff brush in the corners where required, then steam thoroughly or plunge into boiling water for a few minutes; then wipe lightly the thin tin parts, and place in a dry, warm place, where the heavier fixtures will dry themselves thoroughly by the heat remaining in them from the steam or hot water. Cleaning will be facilitated if, instead of using skim-milk to flush the separator when the run is completed, there be used a quantity of pretty warm water, say three or four times the capacity of the bowl. Warm water flushes the bowl far more completely than does skim-milk, and reduces the loss of fat in the "bowl-slop."

These are a few of the most important points to be observed in the use and care of cream separators. While they are the simplest of machines, like every-

20th CENTURY DE LAVAL ALPHA CREAM SEPARATORS

THE WORD "DE LAVAL" HAS always been synonymous with progressive developments. Every year has marked some new improvement or step of advancement bringing the "Alpha" De Laval machines still nearer to literal perfection. By adopting to the "Alpha" disc system the new "Split Wing Tubular Shaft" invention, the milk is more evenly and thoroughly distributed in the separating bowl than heretofore. This improvement effects generally every feature of Separator practicability, affording considerably greater capacity with still more exhaustive thoroughness of separation, particularly under the harder conditions of heavy cream and low temperature.

The new capacities, dating from June 1st, 1901, are as follows:—

"BABY" or DAIRY STYLES.

"Alpha" Crank Humming Bird . . .	250 lbs.	\$65.00
"Alpha" Iron Stool "Dairy Special" . . .	325 lbs.	85.00
"Alpha" Iron Stool "Baby" No. 1 . . .	450 lbs.	100.00
"Alpha" Iron Stool "Baby" No. 2 . . .	600 lbs.	125.00
"Alpha" High Frame "Baby" No. 3 . . .	600 lbs.	125.00
"Alpha" High Frame "Baby" No. 3 . . .	1000 lbs.	200.00
"Alpha" Dairy Steam Turbine	1000 lbs.	225.00

Great as has been the previous superiority of the "Alpha" De Laval machines to other Separators, the "20th Century Alpha" developments place them above the possibilities of attempted competition from anything else in the shape of a Cream Separator.

30 to 35 p.c. Increase in Capacities.

No Increase in Price.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops—

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Miniature Bagpipes

Good imitation on a small scale of the famous military bagpipes. Wonderfully popular wherever introduced. Well made and each put up in a strong pasteboard box. No. 1—Single chanter. 25c. each, postage 3c. extra.



By mail 10c. extra.



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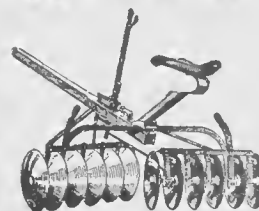
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Write for terms, GEO. A. YOUNG, Manager, Box 814, Winnipeg, Man.

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Strong, durable and compact, with tremendous capacity for work. 6, 7 and 8 ft. sizes, for 2, 3 or 4 horses. Write for particulars. Prices will interest.

T. E. BISSELL, Fergus, Ont.

See page for Steel Roller.

When writing, mention this paper.

thing else, to become masters of them at all times, will require a good deal of experience and common sense.—Jabed Van Wagenen, Jr., in Rural New-Yorker.

Dairy Work at the Pan-American.

The model dairy at the Pan-American, though it was not taken up on the lines first mapped out, promises to be a most interesting feature of the show. The breeds represented, with the officials in charge, are as follows:—

Red Polls, V. T. Hills, Delaware, Ohio; Polled Jerseys, A. T. Mohr, Buffalo, N. Y.; Devons, Jas. Hilton, New Scotland, N. Y.; Dutch Belted, J. C. McInnes, Worcester, Mass.; Brown Swiss, T. H. Inman, Hanover, Wis.; Guernseys, W. H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H.; Shorthorns, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario; Ayrshires, R. Robertson, Nova Scotia; Holsteins, C. W. Clemons, St. George, Ontario; Jerseys, not named; French-Canadian, Dr. Courture.

A committee composed of the above named gentlemen, and Dr. Jordan, representing the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations; Maj. Alvord, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture; F. W. Hodson, representing the Dominion of Canada, and Prof. Day, representing the Canada Experiment Stations, met on April 26th and drafted rules to govern the work for the summer.

All animals are to be charged with the food eaten and credited with product given, and at the end of the six months prizes are to be awarded to the herd making the largest profit, for butter alone, for solids alone, and still a third prize in which gain in live weight is to be taken into account.

The feed is to be figured at the following prices: Bran, \$15 per ton; gluten feed, \$16; corn meal, \$16; ground oats, \$18; pea meal, \$25; cotton seed meal, \$25; oil meal, \$25; clover hay, \$8; corn silage, \$2; soiling crops, \$1.75. Butter is to be credited at 25 cents per pound and total solids at 9 cents per pound. Where gain in live weight is taken into account it is figured at 3 cents per pound.

It should be noted to the credit of the Canadian government that when the American Jersey Cattle Club and the American Holstein-Friesian Association refused to furnish cows for this dairy, they at once offered to put them in, and in fact the Dominion government furnishes the last five of the herds given in the above list.

It is stated that the barns occupied by these cows will not be kept closed as at the World's Fair, but left open to the public. This may be gratifying to the public but must be very detrimental to the productive powers of the cattle. All experience demonstrates that the quieter a cow can be kept the better, and the more nervous her habit naturally is the greater will be the loss due to this publicity.

The number of cows already under test is about fifty, but more are expected shortly. The tests sought are not for quantity so much as for economical production. At first the feed was too much on the liberal side, but the balance will soon be pretty fairly adjusted. The most famous cows of any breed will not be sent to this trial, but such as are sent will worthily represent their breed. The comparative record for the first week was as follows:—

Ayrshires—Cost, \$1.34 per cow; butter, at 25c. per lb., \$3.46 to \$3.05, Kirsty Wallace leading with \$2.12 net earning. Brown Swiss—Cost, \$1.11 to \$1.27 per cow; butter, \$2.87 to \$2.30, Eliza Dutch Belted—Cost, 97c. to \$1.08 per leading with \$1.62 net earning. cow; butter, \$1.63 to \$2.29, Merletta leading with \$1.79 net earning.

French Canadian—Cost, 84c. per cow; butter, \$2.29 to \$1.63, Denise Championne leading with \$1.45 net earning. Guernseys—Cost, 99c. to \$1.18; but-

ter, \$3.81 to \$2.70, Mary Marshall, best of all the herds, with \$2.76 net earning.

Holstein—Cost, \$1.02 to \$1.24; butter, \$3.28 to \$3.04, Beauty of Norval leading with \$2.20.

Jerseys—Cost, \$1.07 to \$1.14; butter, \$3.27 to \$3, Primrose leading with \$2.18 net earning.

Polled Jerseys—Cost, 68c. to 88c.; butter, \$2.57 to \$1.36, Queen leading with \$1.83 net earning.

Red Polls—Cost, \$1.19 to \$1.20; butter, \$3.59 to \$2.41, Mayflower leading with \$2.39 net earning.

Shorthorns—Cost, \$1.28 to \$1.29; butter, \$3.19 to \$2.49, Miss Milly leading with \$1.91 net earning.

As an example of the feed given and the results obtained, the following record of one of the first days may suffice:—

Ayrshire—Butter fat, 3.8 to 3.2 per cent., of which Kirsty Wallace gave 48 lbs. 5 oz. milk, testing 3.8 per cent. She was fed 15 lbs. of hay, 48 lbs. ensilage, 6 lbs. bran, 1 lb. 4 oz. oats, 4 lbs. 8 oz. gluten, 1 lb. 2 oz. linseed meal, 1 lb. 2 oz. cotton seed meal.

Guernsey—Butter fat, 5.3 to 3.9 per cent., of which Mary Marshall gave 37 lbs. 5 oz. milk, testing 5.3 per cent. She was fed 10 lbs. hay, 30 lbs. ensilage, 7 lbs. 8 oz. bran and 7 lbs. gluten.

Holstein—Butter fat, 3.5 to 3 per cent., of which Tidy of Abbecker gave 14 lbs. 10 oz. milk, testing 3.5 per cent. She was fed 8 lbs. hay, 36 lbs. ensilage, 9 lbs. bran, 6 lbs. 8 oz. gluten, 1 lb. 4 oz. linseed meal, and 1 lb. cotton seed meal.

Fairplay creamery, at Pilot Mound, made in May over 17,000 lbs. of butter, which is double any previous year's make in the same month.

The creamery at Crystal City is now making between 4,000 and 5,000 lbs. of butter weekly, an increase of 75 per cent. over last year's production. On June 12th 1,043 lbs. were made.

We are sorry that in the advt. of the DeLaval Separator Co., on page 326 of the last issue of The Farmer, a mistake was made. Instead of the "Alpha Crank Running Bird, 350 lbs., \$65.00," it should have read "Alpha Crank Humming Bird, 250 lbs., \$65.00."

J. Bousfield & Co., Portage la Prairie, report a most favorable opening for their creamery. The supply of cream will be double that of last year, the make at present being about 6,000 lbs. per week. British Columbia has been so far their market. E. Jacobs, late of Hamilton, Ont., has contracted for the season's buttermilk, and now feeds some 500 pigs a short distance away.

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The Improved U. S. Separator

HAS LED in the past,
IS LEADING at present,
WILL LEAD in the future,



because of its

- Clean Skimming
- Easy Running
- One-piece Frame
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- Simplicity
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Prices range from \$50.00 upward

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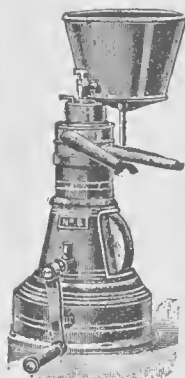
VT. FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Enquiries and orders from Manitoba and N. W. T. for the U. S. Cream Separators address to the general agent there.

206 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, Wm. Scott.

Dairy Goods

Everything you can want for the dairy is obtainable from us. Write us for anything you need.



The Alexandra Cream Separator

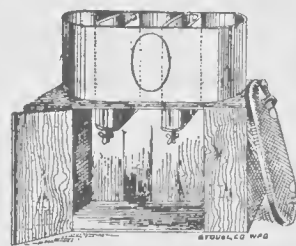
Western Canada's favorite Separator. We can say, without fear of substantial contradiction, that for beauty of proportions and finish, good work and ease of running there is no hand power separator made that is equal to it; it is the cleanest, easiest to adjust and operate

of any made. It has few wearing parts and all the gearing is enclosed.

No. 1. Capacity 160 lbs. per hour, \$50.00.
No. 2. " 250 " 75.00.
No. 3. " 300 " 90.00.

The Common Sense Creamer

The next best thing in the world to a Cream Separator. We, of course recommend the purchase of an Alexandra Cream Separator, but where that is impracticable farmers will find this Creamer a highly efficient substitute. The milk is kept at the proper temperature by surrounding the milk, which is placed in the oval containers shown in illustration, with cold or warm water, according to the season of the year, and when the cream has settled first the milk and then the cream is drawn off from the taps below.



No. 1. Capacity 2 to 5 cows, \$12.00 each.
No. 2. " 5 to 12 cows, 17.00 each.

Leader Barrel Churns



These churns excel all others in the market to-day. They have steel frames, all iron work being aluminized, bicycle ball bearings, patent cream breakers and reversible bow levers for working in either a sitting or standing position.

No. 0. Capacity 7 gallons. Churn 1 to 3 gallons. \$4.90.
No. 1. Capacity 9 gallons. Churn 1 to 4 gallons. \$5.25.
No. 2. Capacity 15 gallons. Churn 1 to 7 gallons. \$5.50.
No. 3. Capacity 20 gallons. Churn 1 to 9 gallons. \$6.00.
No. 4. Capacity 25 gallons. Churn 1 to 12 gallons. \$7.50.
No. 5. Capacity 35 gallons. Churn 1 to 16 gallons. \$10.00.

Lever Butter Workers

Made of thoroughly seasoned wood. These butter workers are simple and easy to keep clean, nothing to get out of order or wear out, indispensable in the dairy.

No. 0. Capacity, 10 lbs. of butter, \$3.50.
No. 1. " 20 " 4.50.
No. 2. " 30 " 5.00.
No. 3. " 50 " 7.50.

Go in Silver Milk Tubes

For inserting in cows' teats when the milk passage is clogged or injured. Affords immediate relief. Price, 75c.

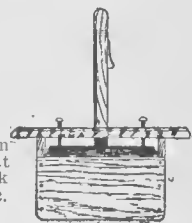
Butter Bowls

15-inch diameter. Each, 30c.
17 " " " 40c.
19 " " " 50c.
21 " " " 60c.



Butter Mould

Made of nice clean wood. A good mould at a low price. Brick shaped, 1-lb. size. 25c. each.



Wooden Butter Ladles

Curved dairy ladles, made of nice clear wood, smoothly finished. 10c. each.



Grooved Spades

Made of hardwood, with finely cut grooves. 15c. per set of 2.



Glass Dairy Thermometers

Floating. Price, 15c.
Loaded. Price, 25c.

Butter Color

Wells, Richardson's, best quality. Makes butter a rich gold color. In hermetically sealed tins containing one American gallon. Price, 2.25; or in bottles, 25c. each.

Cheese Color

Ingersoll Standard, in stone jugs, containing one imperial gallon. 2.00.

Hansen's Rennet Extract

In kegs containing five American gallons, per gallon. \$2.25.

Parchment Dairy Paper.

Genuine parchment—the very best, warranted by us to be as good as any made. Does not stick to the butter. It pays to use this paper, as it increases value of butter 1c. to 3c. per lb. over that covered with imitation parchment.

Size 8 x 12 inches, 75c. per ream.
Size 12 x 18 inches, \$1.50 per ream.

Cheese Bandage

14½-in. and 15-in. seamless, per yard, 63c.
Best W.C., 42-in. wide, per yard, 6c.
14-in. bleached Cheese Caps, per 100, 80c.

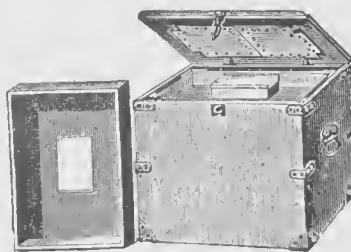
Cheese Boxes

Per 100 sets in bundles. \$12.00.

Scale Boards.

In bundles of 1,000. \$2.50.

Butter Boxes.



These are strong wooden boxes with iron corners, strong hinges, with iron handles and hasp. Each has four trays and a galvanized iron ice box, which may be removed in cold weather. When this is not used, a strip provided for the purpose may be placed in the bottom of each tray to fill up the space.

For those who ship in by express the express company return the boxes free of charge. Price—

No. 1. 40 lbs. capacity. \$4.00.
No. 2. 60 " 4.25.
No. 3. 80 " 4.60.

The F. O. Mabey Co'y

P. O. Box 522, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Best Preservatative.

We read a great deal about preservatives for milk in dairy papers, and where milk is supplied in large quantities for retail purposes in large cities there is no doubt that considerable preserving substances are used. There can be no doubt, however, that the best preservative is absolute cleanliness. Start with clean pails and cans and keep them clean. Use a scrubbing brush, and remove all particles of casein and germs from the seams and crevices, finishing with scalding water or steam, wipe dry and place in the sun. The milking stable or yards should be kept dry, clean and free from fermenting material of all kinds. The stable should have plenty of sunlight and fresh air. Many of the milking yards, or corrals, are most abominably filthy, and it is difficult to see how clean milk can be obtained in them. The cows should be kept clean, free from manure and other filth. The cow is a greater producer of wealth than the horse, and deserves, and the interest of the dairyman requires, that her bodily comfort be as well looked after as that of the horse. The milker should be personally clean and careful in his work.

Having obtained the milk, it should be thoroughly strained through at least two thicknesses of cloth, which should be frequently washed during the process of straining if the quantity of milk is large. If a cream separator is used, the milk should be run through it as soon as possible after milking and the cream cooled by stirring and placing in a tank of cold water, changing the water as often as necessary to keep it cool. If the milk is sent to a cheese factory, the heat should be removed immediately after milking by thoroughly airing the milk by pouring or stirring it. This has a beneficial effect on the milk for cheese making, as it adds oxygen. It should then be placed in cold storage and the temperature reduced to 50 to 60 degrees.

No one has any right or business to be engaged in the handling of milk unless he is willing to carry out details such as these, and if he does properly attend to these matters, he need not have use for preservatives of any kind.

Putting Down Butter.

We put down three barrels of granular butter in August last, and handled it this way: We lined the barrel with parchment paper; filled the barrel within four inches of the top; put on a cover that would slip inside the barrel; put on a weight, and filled the barrel to the brim with strong brine that would float an egg, and for the last month every time we churned we put the fresh buttermilk aside. After the butter was washed and removed from the churn, the buttermilk was put back in the churn and about forty pounds of granulated butter was taken from the barrels and put into the churn, and the churn turned gently around for the space of one or two minutes, the buttermilk drawn off, the butter washed in water, and to my surprise it was just as fresh as the day it was first made, and had to be re-salted, and when worked over it would take a sharp judge to detect that it was not fresh-made butter, and only one of my customers said she did not think that the last jar of butter was quite up to my general standard.

Here are two ways of putting down butter that are both safe and sure if done properly, so that farm dairies need not flood the markets in the summer time and sell their butter at eight and ten cents a pound. Of the two ways of putting it down for home trade, or where butter has to be shipped a short distance, although a little more trouble re-working, I prefer putting it down in the granular form, for the reason that the name packed butter usually knocks off five cents a pound, although the packed butter may be just as good or better than winter made butter.

USE MYERS' SPICE OF LIFE

A New Idea in Cheese-Making.

A report comes from Madison, Wis., that Professors Russell and Babeock of the State University have made a discovery which will lead to important changes in curing cheese. In 1891 these gentlemen announced that milk contains a ferment which slowly tends to digest it and which they named "galactase." Later this was confirmed by Dr. Freudenreich, Switzerland, but it has been regarded as without practical bearing. Further studies by the Wisconsin men have led to the discovery that this galactase converts the curd of cheese into an edible product, instead of its being the action of bacteria, as formerly supposed. Also that the galactase ferment is not killed by low temperatures, even below freezing, when bacteria are killed. It is therefore possible to cure cheese at very low temperatures, at the same time checking or killing injurious bacteria. Experiments proved the idea correct. Cheese held below freezing temperature for 18 months had fine texture and flavor. Cheese held eight months at 8 degrees of freezing developed soft, even texture. There was no mold on the cheese, and they lost little in weight. Leading dairymen and dealers who examined this cheese were delighted with it. If the new process proves practicable, the curing room is no longer a necessity, and the cheesemaker can send his product at once to the cold storage centres for ripening. In fact, a Chicago dealer proposes to buy the product of a factory and ship it as made to his cold storage plant.

Process Butter.

The mischief, being done by the sale of "renovated butter" to the trade as the genuine product of the creamery is thus set forth by the American Cultivator:—

"When we learn that there are many counterfeits out upon a certain bank's issue, we are very suspicious of all that issue, although we may know the genuine bills are all right. And when we feel that we may be buying renovated butter if we call for creamery, we may decide to go back to dairy butter, even if it is not always as uniform in quality, and often not as good, as the creamery product.

"We need then either a law which will prohibit the sale of the renovated butter under any conditions, or a restrictive law which will oblige the dealer to sell it under its own name and character, and punish any wilful violations of the law at least as severely as we now punish violations of the oleo-margarine laws.

"And when such laws are enacted we need for their enforcement some certain test, and if possible some simple test, which will detect the renovated butter with such certainty that no guilty party will escape conviction. This is the part which our scientific men and chemists should take in hand at once, while the dairymen should be at work securing the passage of both state and national laws upon the subject. And the agricultural papers will gladly assist in the good work."

At the Rapid City County Court, on May 31, a final settlement of the affairs of Mr. Jory, tenant of the Rapid City creamery, was made. The bankrupt had got involved by taking over a half-worn factory and its equipment a good deal above its value and claims totalling \$1,026 were proven. Several claims failed for want of legal proof. The preferred claims and law expenses amounted to \$240, and on the remainder 42½ cents on the dollar were paid.

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. It saves food and makes them ready for market one month earlier. Ask the dealers for it. It is, as you know, the oldest and most reliable product of the kind in the world, and is the old Myers' Spice of England.

Myers' Royal Poultry Spice causes eggs to be produced, and fowls to be fattened when all other means fail. A good reliable article always wins.

MYERS & CO., Niagara Falls, Ont., and New York.

THE NATIONAL FARM CREAM SEPARATOR

Manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Ltd., manufacturers of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines.



The National is an up-to-date machine leading all others in separating cream by centrifugal force. It is the farmers' choice, because it runs easy, skims fast and clean, and makes a perfect cream, containing any per cent. of butter-fat desired. It is also easier to clean than any other, only nine parts to wash after each skimming. The National is built of the very best material suitable for the construction of a high-speed machine, and with proper care should last a lifetime. The bearings are interchangeable and easily adjusted. Every machine is guaranteed to do good work, and a trial of the National is solicited before purchasing any other. The already large sale of the National, and the growing demand for it, show how much the Canadian farmers appreciate a Canadian-made machine that does its work so easily and well, and at the same time returns such a large profit on the small investment. Ask for the National; try it and buy it.

JOSEPH A. MERRICK,

P.O. BOX 518. WINNIPEG, MAN.
General Agent for Manitoba.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

National No. 1 Hand Power.
Capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

THE RAYMOND MFG. CO. OF GUELPH, LTD.
GUELPH ONT.

MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN



Sold by all Leading Dealers.
Improved for 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	½ to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Marys, Ontario, Can.

When writing, mention this paper.

Elevator Companies Grain Dealers and Milling Companies

Will consult their own interests by sending their orders for Printing, Lithographing, and Office Supplies to us. We are preparing a new series of Grain Tickets in compliance with the Grain Act. Write for sample and price.

The Stovel Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Wilson's High-Class Scales

Special Price on 2,000lb. Diamond Steel-bearing Scale, drop lever and wheels, for this month.

C. H. WILSON & SON
54 ESPLANADE ST. E. TORONTO.

PRICE
LIST
FREE.



USE THE ALL-WOOL AND ONLY GENUINE

MICA FELTING

Feb. 26th, 1901.
To W. G. Fonseca: I have had my new office covered with the "All-Wool Mica Roofing," and used considerable of it on other buildings. I believe it to be a substantial and reliable material, which neither heat nor cold affects. I can safely recommend it. (Sgd.) D. E. SPRAGUE.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

W. G. FONSECA, 705 Main St., Winnipeg.

When writing, mention The Farmer.



Saturated Lime-Water for the Preservation of Eggs.

By Frank T. Shutt, M. A., Chemist,
Dominion Experimental Farms.

The solubility of lime in water at ordinary temperatures is 1 part to 700 parts of water. Such a solution would be termed saturated lime-water. Translated into pounds and gallons, this means 1 lb. of lime is sufficient to saturate 70 gallons of water. However, owing to impurities in commercial lime, it is well to use more than is called for in this statement. It may not, however, be necessary, if good, freshly-burnt quicklime can be obtained, to employ as much as was at first recommended, namely, 2 to 3 lbs. to 5 gallons of water. With such lime as is here referred to one could rest assured that 1 lb. to 5 gallons (50 lbs.) would be ample and that the resulting lime-water would be thoroughly saturated. The method of preparation is simply to slake the lime with a small quantity of water and then stir the milk of lime so formed into the five gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours, it is allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid, which is now "saturated" lime-water, is drawn off and poured over the eggs, previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel.

As exposure to the air tends to precipitate the lime (as carbonate), and thus to weaken the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be kept covered. The air may be excluded by a covering of sweet oil, or by sacking upon which a paste of lime is spread. If after a time there is any noticeable precipitation of the lime, the lime-water should be drawn or siphoned off and replaced with a further quantity of newly-prepared.

It is essential that attention be paid to the following points:—

1. That perfectly fresh eggs only be used.
2. That the eggs should throughout the whole period of preservation be completely immersed.

Although not necessary to the preservation of the eggs in a sound condition, a temperature of 40 deg. Fahr. to 45 deg. Fahr. will no doubt materially assist towards retaining good flavor, or, rather, in arresting that "stale" flavor so characteristic of packed eggs.

Respecting the addition of salt, it must be stated that our experiments—conducted throughout three seasons—do not show any benefit to be derived therefrom; indeed, salt appears to impart a limey flavor to the egg, probably by inducing an interchange of the fluids within and without the egg.

Water glass (sodium silicate) has been extensively experimented with, using solutions varying from 2 per cent. to 10 per cent. Although in the main the results have been fairly satisfactory, we are of the opinion that lime-water is fully its equal, if not its superior, as a preservative, and that this latter preservative is both cheaper and pleasanter to use there can be no doubt.

Nine-tenths of the young turkeys die from lice. Look out for mites and large lice on the heads, necks and vents. Grease these places with lard, but avoid coal oil.

The red mite is mighty as an irritant. Infinitely small in size, its magnitude as a health-destroying element can scarcely be adequately estimated. Less than one-fiftieth of an inch in length, there is not a crevice, nook or seam in floors, sides, ceilings, perches or nest boxes that escape their infection once they are admitted to the premises.

Don't forget to wage war on the vermin in the hen house, on the hens, and especially on the chickens. These fine warm days are just the days the vermin thrive well.

Young gobblers may be distinguished from the females by being heavier, more masculine in appearance, more carunculated on the head, and by a development of the "tassels" in the breast. A little experience may be required at first.

It is a good plan to change the nesting material and thoroughly dust the new material with insect powder or give the inside of the box a sprinkling of coal oil. If tobacco stems or leaves are to be had, put a few of them in the nest.

Adult turkeys cannot be kept in confinement, as they will pine away. By feeding them in the barn yard a little, night and morning, they will not stray off very far, but they cannot be entirely prevented from roaming, and the hen prefers to make her own nest.

Lice, like the poor, are always with us. Every animal, bird, fowl and insect has its particular kind of lice. From the elephant to the mouse, and the humming-bird to the ostrich, each has its own particular line of these little pests.

An experiment has been conducted by the Maine Experiment Station on the possibility of securing breeds of hens which shall excel in egg production. Of the 236 hens employed, 33 laid 160 or more eggs and 35 laid less than 100 eggs in a year. Great variations were observed in the laying capacity of the hens.

It is said that the cinders or clinkers from a blacksmith's forge are valuable for poultry. Break them with a hammer into pieces not larger than a pea, and sift them, putting the siftings into the dust-box and the rest where the fowls may get them at any time. It not only serves as grit, but is a great tonic, and will keep the fowls in good health.

At least ten different kinds of poultry parasites are known to exist in our land, that prey upon fowls, young and old. Seven of the varieties are wingless insects, while the remaining three properly belong to the same class as spiders. Hen lice have biting mouth parts with which they feed upon the feather or scurf from the skin of their victims, while the "mites" have long, sharp mouths with which they pierce the skin and suck out the blood.

A fresh egg has a somewhat rough shell, while the shell of a stale egg is smooth. When cooked the contents of a fresh egg stick to the shell and must be removed with a spoon, but a stale egg, when boiled hard, can be peeled off like the skin of an orange. Another way to tell a fresh egg is by the air bubble on the large end. In a fresh egg this should not be over one-eighth of an inch deep; the staler the egg become the larger the bubble.

The inherent thrift of the French country folk is well exemplified in the curious way in which they make the turkey toms work when the breeding season is over. Turkeys are extensively used for setting upon hens' eggs, but the curious part of it is that the turkey cocks make equally as good mothers as do the hens. The tom is taken and given a stiff dose of brandy and water, and made thoroughly drunk, when he is set upon the eggs in that condition. When he recovers, whether it is that he is ashamed of himself or really thinks that he is a hen, it is hard to say, but at any rate he sits as firmly and as reliably



Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all
druggists in Canada. Only reliable
medicine discovered. Six
packages guaranteed to cure all
forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse
or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco,
Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt
of price, one package \$1.50, six, \$5. One will please,
six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

as any hen, and when the chicks are hatched makes an excellent mother. It is no uncommon thing in parts of Normandy to see a large turkey cock going about the lanes with thirty or forty chicks after him as proud as any mother.

Boys' Suits.



BOYS'
SUITS
FOR
SCHOOL
OR
PLAY

The trouble with Boys' Clothing as a rule is its commonness, the cheap being worthless and the supposed good clothing so often a disappointment. It isn't all that kind, though; there is plenty that is good, worth its cost and satisfactory, if only you can know where to get it. We are honest in our belief that you can get it better from us than elsewhere in Canada. We are very particular about the class of boys' clothing we sell—the cloth, the making and the trimming must be up to our standard, and we have set our standard at a point so high that it is bound to make us friends and bring them back again. WE DON'T WANT YOUR TRADE IF WE CANNOT SATISFY YOU IN EVERY LITTLE PARTICULAR.

Two Piece Suits.

All wool Tweeds, neat patterns, strongly made and well lined. Sizes 22 to 28 inch chest. \$1.95.

Fine all wool fancy Tweeds, in neat designs and colorings, well lined. Sizes 22 to 28. \$2.25, 2.50 & 3.00 per suit.

Navy blue Serge, well lined. Very serviceable suits. Sizes 22 to 28. \$3.50 & 4.25.

Three Piece Suits.

Fine Tweeds, well lined and trimmed. Very special value. Other houses would ask you a third more for this style than our price. Sizes 28 to 33. \$3.25.

All wool Tweeds, in varied colorings, self checks and mixtures. A large range of patterns. All well made and trimmed. Sizes 28 to 33. Price, \$4.00, 4.25, 4.50, 4.75 per suit.

Choice imported Tweeds, in newest colorings and effects. First-class linings. Sizes 28 to 33. Price, \$5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50 per suit.

Sailor Snits.

Print. Pink and white or blue and white stripes. Sizes 22 to 28. 50c., 75c., 85c. per suit.

Linen, with white, blue or fancy collars. Especially good suits at the price. \$2.25.

Boys' Pants.

Made of fine Tweeds. Well shaped and strongly sewn. Sizes 22 to 32. 50c., 65c., 75c. & \$1.00 per pair.

The F. O. Maber Co.
P. O. Box 522, Winnipeg.

EGGS M. B. TURKEY—\$1.50 per 10 Eggs.
B. P. ROCKS—\$1.00 per 13 Eggs. Send orders now. My birds are from Penn.
M. O. ROUTLEDGE, Miami, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

BARRED AND BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS Eggs
BUFF AND SILVER WYANDOTTES
PARTRIDGE COCHINS \$1.50
BLACK LANGSHANS For 13.
SILVER AND GOLDEN HAMBURG. Buff and B. P. Rock Stock for sale.

JOHN TODD & CO.

9-12 457 Henry St., WINNIPEG

G. H. GRUNDY, VIRDEN, Man.
Breeder of high class Box 688

B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, B. R. Game, Golden Duck-wing Bantams
EGGS from the best stock I ever owned at \$2 per setting. I have four breeding yards of B. P. Rocks, mated for best results, and can fill orders part from each pen if desired. Eggs are hatching well, and chicks are good and strong. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN.

We are now offering at special prices, for quick sale, the male birds of our breeding pens. Write for particulars. Rose Comb Black Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns. The above birds are just what is wanted to improve your stock.

T. W. BRADY, Drawer 1270, Winnipeg P. O.

BARRED P. ROCKS (6 Pens)
LIGHT BRAHMAS (2 Pens)
Best strains in America. Eggs \$2 per setting; Stock for sale. Incubators supplied.
REV. J. E. KIMBERLEY, Rounhwaite, Man.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St. Winnipeg

Commission Agent for farmers for guaranteed FRESH EGGS. A few choice Plymouth Rocks for sale. Write for particulars.



Viriden Duck Yards.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

Rank n's strain exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Guaranteed to hatch. Can be supplied at once. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. C. MENLOVE, Viriden, Man.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Out Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER

cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

I have sold all my surplus stock, and am now booking orders for eggs at \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. From Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians, Black Spanish and American Dominiques. The above pens have a record unequalled.

Address

GEORGE WOOD,

Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR, The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail. Poultry's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

O. Rolland, 373 St. Paul St. Montreal. Sole agent for Canada.

Norwood Bridge Poultry Yard

EGGS FOR HATCHING

\$2.00 for 13 White Wyandottes, W. Rocks, Houdans. \$2.00 10 M. Bronze Turkeys. \$1.50 Pekin Ducks.

Fancy Pigeons always on sale.

JOSEPH WILDING, Winnipeg, Man.

OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, (five birds shown at Braudon, 1901, averaged 94% points) B. Minorcas, B. B. R. and S. D. Game Bantams

Geese Eggs, 35c each; Turkey Eggs, 25c each; other eggs, \$2 per setting of 13, \$3 for 26.

INCUBATORS—Sole agent for Man. and N. W. T. for Geo. Ertel & Co.'s Imp. Victor Incubators and Brooders, Maun's Bone Cutters, and Wire Poultry Netting. Write for circulars and catalogues.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.D., WINNIPEG

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

94 Gertie St., Winnipeg.

I wish to announce that I am breeding Barred P. Rocks exclusively. I have two grand pens. No. 1, pen for pullet mating, No. 2, pen for cockers. Satisfaction guaranteed or eggs duplicated free. A limited number of settings for sale at \$2 per 13. J. A. KING, Proprietor.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS.

We cannot supply the demand this week for hatching eggs from our B. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. B. Leghorns, and last but not least, our B. Rocks. We have to hold back our own incubators so as to catch up with the orders. Our incubators are hatching good strong chicks from our eggs. Will be pleased to show any readers of the N. W. F. or others through our yards at any time and also to fill their orders. For Catalogues and prices write J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS & Silver Laced Wyandottes.

Two pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one for cockerel mating, one for pullets; both pens are from the best blood to be obtained regardless of price. Eggs for sale \$2 per 13, \$5 per 40.

Two Toulouse Ganders for sale, \$5.00 each.

A. J. CARTER, Box 90, Brandon, Man.

90 Varieties Choice Poultry Eggs, Pigeons and Belgium Hares, all combined in Colored Description 60 Page Book and mailed for 10c. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Statute Labor.

Subscriber, St. Vital, Man.: "1. How many days' notice is the pathmaster required to give ratepayers for statute labor? 2. Is there any limit to the distance a ratepayer may be required to go to do such work, and if so, how far may he be asked to go?"

Answer.—1. Six days. 2. Yes—within road beat, or three miles of owner's property.

Milk Contract.

J. A. L., Gleuella, Man.: "Last year I gave milk to a creamery, but was not paid in full. I have written the manager three times without getting an answer. Can I collect this money without legal action? If not, how shall I proceed?"

Answer.—Unless the buyer will pay voluntarily, your only remedy is through the courts.

Well Nuisance.

Enquirer, Miniota, Man.: "Some time ago I lost a cow which fell into an old well, situated on land owned by an incorporated company and leased to a farmer who resides in my neighborhood. The company refuse to compensate me for my loss, claiming that they are not responsible, as the land is leased. This well is not in any way protected. Who is liable for damages? What means should I take to collect amount of damages?"

Answer.—It would depend very much upon the fact whether the well was in any way protected, character of protection, its situation, etc. If anyone is liable the occupier of the land is the most likely one to be.

Lease on Shares.

A subscriber at Cypress River sends in a lot of questions about points of difference between himself as lessee of a farm and the lessor. They are not of such public interest as to justify their publication here. Our solicitor having read the lease, answers this enquirer as follows:—

Answer.—We are afraid the lessor and lessee are too far apart at present to expect any relief from your difficulties without an effort being made by both to come together and readjust all matters. We would advise that you call in some intelligent and fair-minded neighbor to act as arbitrator between you. The lease is not sufficiently explicit upon the present points of difference to enable us to be of any service to you.

A Sick Horse.

Subscriber, Medicine Hat, Assa.: "I had a sick horse and went down to see the veterinarian. I could not see him. I saw the stock inspector, who said he had gone away to look at some horses and he would tell him when he came back, and he says he told him. When he came back he went to another place. I went down the third time on Saturday and saw his father, who said he would tell him to come on Monday. On Sunday the horse died. The veterinarian has not been here yet. Have I any claim on him for damages?"

Answer.—No

Lumbering.

Assessippi, Man.: "A lumberman cuts logs in this neighborhood to be sawn in Southern Manitoba. Is there any law compelling him, on the request of settlers here, to saw a proportion of his cut here? If so, what proportion, and how should settlers proceed to get that done?"

Answer.—This might depend upon the terms of the lease of the limit from which the logs are taken—if lease does not restrict the lumberman, we are afraid he can carry on his business as he wishes. An interview with him might bring about the desired effect.

Partnership.

Subscriber, Assa.: "A and B form a partnership to conduct general store. A buys lumber to build his private residence. Now A cannot pay for it. Is B liable for lumber? Is B liable for any of A's private debts or only for debts contracted for conducting partnership business? Are they liable to a fine for not registering said partnership, and what is the amount of fine?"

Answer.—B is not liable for A's private debts. Liable to a fine of \$100 if a declaration of co-partnership is not filed within six months after the formation of the partnership.

Line Fence.

New Subscriber, Elphinstone, Man.: "A wishes to erect line fence between his quarter section and B's and informs B that he is going to do his share right after seeding and that he (A) is going to build it of wire according to municipal by-law. B says all right, he will build his share, but of rails. Now, can A compel B to build the same kind of fence that he does, or, if the municipality has a by-law regulating rail fences of a certain standard as lawful, can B build of rails and compel A to accept that as his lawful share of fence?"

Answer.—We cannot give an opinion without seeing a copy of the municipal by-law. You might read over chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba.

Pig Dealings.

J., Griswold, Man.: "A bought a pig from B. A never paid for it. He got it when it was just weaned. A had the pig one year when she had a litter of nine little ones. Can he be forced to give the sow back to B, or can he be forced to give one of the little ones. He says he has no money. What can be done?"

Answer.—You have only a right to sue for the price agreed upon, and if judgment is secured, bailiff can seize the pig purchased.

Tree Planting.

T. B. B., Brandon: "What space can a farmer in Manitoba take from road allowance on which to plant a row of trees, say ten or twelve feet apart, the full length of farm, to be used for trees only?"

Answer.—Already answered elsewhere in this column. See page 301, May 20th issue.

Contract of Hire.

Subscriber, Broadview, Assa.: "I hired a fellow 18 years old for seven months for a lump sum, and after working three weeks left to work elsewhere without my permission. Can I compel him by law to return to his work? Can I recover damages for the loss of time and the inconvenience I have suffered and which is liable for the costs of suit? There is no written agreement, but have a witness."

Answer.—The offence can be brought before a magistrate under the Master and Servants' Act, within three months after the engagement has ceased.

Line Fence.

C. Shulz, Calgary: "A fences his land with good heavy posts and four wires. B fences adjoining land, using very small poplar posts and three wires and keeps with his corner post about one foot away from A's corner post, but puts up no extra line fence. Does the keeping away of one foot exempt B from paying for half of line fence? If not, can A charge for actual cost of his better kind of fence or must he be satisfied with price of what B's fence would have cost? If B refuses to pay can he be made do so by law?"

Answer.—No. A must first comply with the provisions of Chapter 77 of the N.W. Ordinances, before he can expect to make his neighbor liable.

Homestead Exemption.

Enquirer, Calgary: "1. Can A, having mortgage judgment on B, who is a homesteader, having nothing that is not protected by homestead law, get settlement of mortgage on death of B, or will homestead be still protected to B's heirs? 2. Does homesteader's protection law apply after he has his patent for homestead? 3. Can B deed his homestead to anyone he likes while A holds a judgment against him?"

Answer.—1. Upon the death of the debtor homestead is protected from seizure, if the same is in the use and enjoyment of the widow and children and is necessary for their maintenance and support. 2. Yes. 3. No.

An English farmer, asked to tell the secret of his luck with land, remarked that "he fed his land before it was hungry, rested it before it was weary, and weeded it before it was foul."

Bready, Love & Tryon are erecting grain elevators of 27,000 bushels capacity at Pense, Assa., and Wellwood, Man. Both will be fitted with the best modern cleaning appliances.

To clean rusty plows take ten cents worth of commercial muriatic acid and apply one or two coats. After a few minutes rub off with rag and your plow will be bright. Be careful to keep it off your clothes or flesh. To keep your plow from getting rusty put it in a shed of some kind and rub on plenty of axle grease.

Mr. Sportsman!

What do you want? Something, surely. Write to us for it. Satisfaction assured in every particular OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED.

Fishing Tackle

We sell the very finest Fishing Tackle obtainable. If there's anything you want that we don't advertise, write us about it. The chances are 10 to 1 that we can furnish it.

Fishing Lines. drab linen, 25 ft. Each, 10c.

Trotting Lines. fine, light or medium. 84 feet. Each, 15c.

Trotting Lines. heavy, 84 feet. Each, 20c.

Trotting Lines. very heavy, 84 feet. 25c.

Trout Lines. French twist. in coils, 60 yards. Each, 25c.



Spoon Baits. American Spinner — one wing gilt, embossed and other plain nickel, ball in centre, revolves on spring wire, box swivel, treble hook, feathered, 30c. each.

Spoon Baits. pike, oval shaped spoon, silver and red feathered hook, 25c. each.

Spoon Baits. hammered spoon, standing out like fish scales, a strong, reliable bait, 35c. each.

Spoon Baits. Holt's muskallonge, reversible hinge lug, detachable wire leader, extra strong for large fish, 75c. each.

Rubber Baits. froggie, 25c. each.

Minnows. Phantom, 2 1/2 in. long, 50c. each.

Devon Metal Minnows. gold or silver, 50c. each.

Rubber Baits. grasshoppers, 25c. each.

Fish Hooks. Nos. 1 to 12, 5c. per doz.

Nos. 1-0, 2-0, 3-0, 4-0, 10c. per doz.

Nos. 5-0, 6-0, 7-0, 8-0, 10c. per doz.

Nos. 9-0, 10-0, 15c. per doz.

Fishing Baskets. 13 inches, complete, with sling, \$2.50 each.

17 inches, complete, with sling, \$3.00 each.

Lacrosse Sticks

Lacrosse players should write to us for their sticks and balls. The orders will be filled with great promptness and the goods will be found satisfactory. Sticks cannot be sent by mail.

Lally's Clockcord. \$2.75 each.

Lally's No. 1 Match. 1.60 each.

The Winnipeg... 1.25 each.

Youths' ... 75c. each.

Boys'... 40c. each.

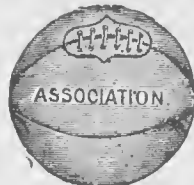
LACROSSE BALLS

Regulation style. 40c. each.
By mail 5c. extra.

The F. O. Maber Co.

Box 522, WINNIPEG.

FOOTBALLS



Regular Association. Forwarded by mail to any address. Postage 10c. extra.

No. 3—Best English. \$2.00.

No. 4—Best English. \$2.25.

No. 5—Best English. \$2.50.

No. 5—Scotch Match, buttonless... \$2.50.

No. 5—St. George Match, buttonless. \$2.75.

Thomlinson Match ... \$3.50.

RUGBY.

Thomlinson ... \$4.00.

EXTRA BLADDERS.

No. 3—Association or Rugby ... 65c.

No. 4—Association or Rugby ... 70c.

No. 5—Association or Rugby ... 75c.

No. 6—Association or Rugby ... \$1.00.

INFLATORS.

No. 1, 50c.; No. 2, 75c.; No. 3, \$1.00;

No. 4, \$1.50.

BASEBALLS.

Our Baseballs are equal to any in the market. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Postage 5c. extra on each ball.

No. 1. The boy's "Boss or Rocket Ball, 2-piece sheepskin cover, well made and a good serviceable ball—the best ball on the market for the price.

10c. each.

No. 2. King of the Field. 20c. each.

No. 3. King of the Diamond. 50c. each.

No. 4. Amateur. 60c. each.

No. 5. Professional. 80c. each.

No. 6. League—made of the best material and warranted to last a full game without losing its shape. \$1.50 each.

Baseball Bats.

These can only be sent by Express—or by freight with other goods. They cannot be forwarded by mail.

No. 7. Youth's Ash, black end. 15c. each.

No. 8. Black end, antique, white ash. 40c. each.

No. 9. Black end, willow. 50c. each.

No. 10. League, highest quality. \$1.00 each.

Baseball Masks.

No. 1—Youths, without head or chin piece, 75c.

No. 2—Youths, without head or chin piece, heavier than No. 1, \$1.00

No. 3—Regular League, \$2.75.

WOOL! WOOL!

WE want to buy what you have on hand this season, whether the quantity be large or small. You will find it to your advantage to ship direct to us. We pay the top cash price, and guarantee good honest treatment.

You also save the small dealers' profit by shipping direct to us. These small buyers do not handle much wool in the season, consequently they look for big profits on what business they do. We handle an immense quantity of wool, and are satisfied with a small margin.

If you have wool for sale, drop us a card for prices, and we will quote you with pleasure. We furnish sacks and shipping tags on application.

Please do not forget that we tan Cow and Horse Hides for Robes, making them beautifully soft and pliable. This work is guaranteed not to harden under any conditions, and is thoroughly moth proof.

A postal card to us will bring you samples of this work, also circular giving full particulars as to prices, etc.

CARRUTHERS & CO.

Ninth Street,

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,

Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U. S., \$1 a year, in advance.—To Great Britain, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 10c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1891? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 20, 1901.



TERRITORIAL HAIL ORDINANCE.

The Territorial legislature wasted very little time upon discussing the details of the bill recently submitted providing for a system of government hail insurance. It was evidently felt that this was largely experimental legislation and that it would have to work out its own salvation after being put to the test. It now remains for the government to demonstrate that it is able to run its affairs on the same careful and efficient lines as characterize successful business enterprises, and if it succeeds in doing so, a great stride will have been made towards the cause of co-operation and a mighty barrier removed from the progress of advanced administration. Irrespective of the ultimate outcome of the experiment, the Territories are deserving of a vast amount of credit for

leading the way for the older provinces, and it may here be observed that this is by no means the first time they have acted that role.

The ordinance is simplicity itself and appears to furnish ample machinery for properly conducting an insurance business. The levying of a general tax has been avoided, making the principle voluntary instead of compulsory. Any farmer wishing to insure files with the Treasury Department an application stating the location and acreage of his crop, accompanied by the sum of ten cents per acre. Should the losses in any given season exceed ten cents per acre of the total insured area, a further premium, not, however, exceeding ten cents, may be levied, which would make the maximum premium collectable under the ordinance twenty cents per acre. Mr. Haultain, the premier, explained, in introducing the bill, that the government would have no personal interest in the undertaking except in making it work out as successfully as possible to those taking advantage of it. There will be no paid directors, agents, managers or other officers, as under private or corporate management. Insurance is limited to wheat, oats, barley and flax, and a person must insure the whole or none of his crop. The limit of insurance is \$4.00 per acre. It was intimated during the debate that possibly losses over and above the first assessment of ten cents per acre would be paid out of the general revenue fund.

The only difficulty we foresee is in the adjustment. It is understood that the government will have parties in every locality who will perform this task, and if any deficit over the first assessment is to be defrayed by the government, it will make no material difference to the insured how the inspection is made. There will, however, always be a danger of fictitious or vexatious claims being lodged, which will greatly add to the cost of administration; but, on the other hand, a company would be open, more or less, to similar impositions and the expense of adjustment would not be far below that under government management. The ordinance comes into effect on the 1st of January next, which enables the government to get its machinery into working order in time for next year's crop.

BOW RIVER IRRIGATION CANAL.

A small party, consisting of Mr. Anderson, C.E., of Denver, Colorado, America's foremost irrigation expert; Wm. Pearce, of Calgary, and Land Commissioner Griffin, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., have lately been on an extended trip through that portion of the Territories lying north of the main line of railway, between Calgary and Medicine Hat. It is now an open secret that the big transcontinental railway line has another stupendous project on hand, which is no more nor less than diverting the bulk of the water in the Bow river at some point near Calgary for the purpose of irrigating a large portion of Western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta. The opinion is held by those who are in a position to know that the so-called "Bow river canal scheme" is the soundest irrigation project on the continent of America, and that the railway management is very enthusiastic about carrying the matter through.

The proposed canal will, when constructed, cover a larger area than any similar canal in the West. The district comprises an area of 6,000 square miles or 3,840,000 acres, 60 per cent of which is susceptible to irrigation. The whole district boasts of a soil second to none in the west, and the only condition required to make it yield a bountiful crop is a sufficient moisture supply. The Bow river is an ideal stream for irrigation purposes, as it carries during all stages a sufficient water supply and its high stages occur precisely when the water is most needed and the demands on the part of irrigators would be the heaviest, and careful measurement of

the volume of flow has shown the river to be capable of supplying 2,000 cubic feet per second of water for irrigation, sufficient for at least 200,000 acres, and still leave enough water in the bed of the river for domestic and other purposes.

The area which will be reclaimed by this canal is at present practically unsettled, and it is highly desirable that any settlement resulting from irrigation development should be of a character most likely to benefit both the settler and the irrigation and land owning corporation. Owing to the fact that all semi-arid, irrigating countries have vastly more land than the water supply available will commence to irrigate, it would appear to be of the greatest possible importance that the system of colonization initiated should have in view the irrigation of well-distributed areas, so that a proportionate amount of non-irrigable lands will go with every irrigated part acquired by any individual settler or purchaser.

There can be no doubt that the hamlet or community settlement plan is the ideal one for this portion of the Territories, and in view of the fact that the scheme is to be handled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., which already owns half of the lands there and have selected them in blocks of whole townships, under a special arrangement with the Dominion Government, it is more than likely that the most modern and carefully planned colonization policy will be adopted.

Irrigation has now been successfully practised in the State of Montana for many years, where the conditions are more or less similar to those of Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia, and the results have been marvellous. A few years ago the idea of raising fruit was laughed at. A large export of apples now takes place annually from Missoula and many other farming centres. Montana's great agricultural industry is, however, the production of brewing barley. The Gallatin Valley barley has become famous as a malting barley all over the civilized world. This is raised entirely under artificial watering, and the average crop runs from 55 to 65 bushels to the acre. It is no uncommon event to harvest an average of 75 bushels to the acre on well-cultivated farms. Seeing that prices were quoted last fall at 95c. per hundred f. o. b. cars at Boseman, it will readily be seen that this is a very paying crop, even allowing for the extra cost of purchasing and applying water. Montana has been able to extend her markets for barley to Germany and other European countries, and there is not the least likelihood of any fall in price in the future. If the irrigated portion of the Territories can produce this cereal in the same degree of perfection, that alone will make our country famous. The Farmer confidently predicts a bright future for "irrigated Canada," and what is more, we are convinced that it will develop within a very few years.

BOY FARMERS.

We hope The Farmer has a great many readers among the boys and girls on the farm, and we would like much to make closer acquaintance with them. One way that strikes us is to ask them to tell us what they are doing at home and what they think about their work. Perhaps some of them have one or two animals of their own, or are doing a bit of gardening. We should like very much to hear from some of them within the next six weeks about their work on the farm, and now offer a prize of \$2.00 for the best short paper on the subject, and \$1.00 for the second prize. Competition closes July 31st.

—The iron and steel markets of America and Europe are very strong and demand exceeding supply at present. How long this will continue remains to be seen. The increased demand has caused disused mills to be put into operation with the result that sooner or later the production will be more than sufficient.

—Klaas Reimer, of Steinbach, Man., has just added to his already numerous family twin daughters, which completes the even two dozen. He is almost a match for a Quebec Frenchman.

—Some time ago the "Fertile Valley Creamery Co." was till checked a flourishing factory for the manufacture of oleomargarine. The United States District Attorney dropped on the concern, and the directors offered to compromise by the payment of \$9,000, which has been refused.

—In the Medicine Hat district the rainfall for May, as registered at the government meteorological station, was 6½ inches. This unprecedented rainfall is having a wonderful effect on the whole country. The prairie grasses are making profuse growth and forming seed, which, in its turn, will help to promote the fertility of future years. Cattle are luxuriating in the abundant herbage, and beef will soon be on the market.

—Manitoba readers will be sorry to learn of the death of Professor Otto Luggen, Ph. D., from a complication of pneumonia and heart disease, at his home in St. Paul, on the 22nd of May. He was connected with the Minnesota experiment station for fourteen years as entomologist and botanist, and two years ago visited Manitoba to study the grasshopper pest. As an instructor he was highly esteemed and his writings have been translated into many languages and his works used as text books. Minnesota has lost one of the ablest living entomologists.

—We learn on the best authority that the English Admiralty has decided, after ample test, to make all its navy biscuit from Manitoba flour. Of course everybody in Canada and a good many people outside of it know how rich in gluten our No. 1 hard wheat

"A New Woman."

Disease makes many a woman prematurely old. Dark-rimmed eyes, hollow cheeks and wasted form are accompanied by listlessness and loss of ambition. Home duties are a weariness, and social pleasures have no attraction.

One of the commonest expressions of



women cured by Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is this: "It has made a new woman of me." There's a world of meaning in the words. It means the sparkle brought back to the eyes; the complexion tinted with the rosy hue of healthy blood; the form rounded out anew in graceful curves; the whole body radiant with health.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It dries debilitating drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes new women of those prematurely aged by disease.

"Dr. Pierce's medicines are the best I have ever used," writes Mrs. C. Nelson, of Chemawa, Marion Co., Oregon. "My health was badly run down when I consulted him by letter. My limbs were cold and my head hurt me continually. I was so nervous that the least thing would startle me almost into convulsions. I had palpitation of the heart so bad that I could scarcely walk sometimes. I felt utterly discouraged, but two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery' made a new woman out of me."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for it in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

is, but this acknowledgement of its superior values as a nutrient will bring its merits to the notice of many who would otherwise see nothing particular in an expert analysis of our unrivalled Red Fife.

—Thursday, June 6th, is notable for its fall of snow in summer. In some places the snow lay till several inches deep, and there are reports that trees were so heavily loaded with the wet snow that their branches broke down. It is exactly twenty years since the same thing happened last. The repeated spurts of extra warm weather may be regarded as the cause of this rare visitation. If it did as much good every year as it has done this, we could stand a summer snow storm much oftener than we are likely to see one. May frosts are less rare. The thermometer went some degrees below freezing and injured garden stuff, but did much more good than harm to grain crops.

—The C. P. R. will run a farmers' excursion to Brandon Experimental Farm on Wednesday, July 3rd from stations on the main line west, beginning with Rosser, from which the return fare will be \$2. From Portage la Prairie, at which the train is timed to leave for Brandon at 8.30, the return fare will be \$1.35. This is a rate of one cent a mile, and excursions from other points on the C. P. R. and its branches may be expected at the same cheap rates. We are delighted to note this new departure of the C. P. R., more especially as we believe the idea was taken from a suggestion thrown out last year in the editorial columns of The Farmer. This new move, which the sagacious manager, Wm. Whyte, projected before leaving for Russia, is one more example of his happy tact in doing business. The people are pleased and benefited, while the company, losing nothing financially, is enriched by their good will.

—With the view to encourage exhibitors to come forward with the best they have to show, the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition have decided to pay the 40 per cent. of one way freight now charged by the railroads. It is generally understood that the railroad companies require exhibitors to pay full inward freight from the point of shipment, and when the exhibits are returned 60 per cent. of that charge is repaid. The other 40 per cent. will be paid by the exhibition directors. As soon as the exhibitor sends to the manager, F. W. Heubach, his receipt from the railway company for the 40 per cent. he has paid, the directors will remit him the amount. There is one distinct qualification to this liberal offer. Suppose a man at Calgary ships east stock or produce to be shown at other fairs, the Winnipeg people will only pay the charges from the last point where the exhibits were shipped from. In every case of this kind the railroad will carry back free to the original point of shipment all such exhibits.

—At Carberry the other day, C. Gowen, ex-reeve, appealed to the municipal council for a larger grant to the forthcoming local exhibition. One of his arguments, and, as we think, a very sound one, was that well-bred animals are a great benefit not only to the owners but to every one near them. John G. Barron's Shorthorns were pointed to as examples. All round are superior cattle for which his bulls deserve a full share of the credit. We have repeatedly pointed to Carberry for its superior cattle, and think the argument a very sound one, though it failed of the desired effect. An even more telling example of the same thing could be seen many years ago on the northwest corner of the Portage Plains. Some of the finest grade Shorthorns of that date could be traced to the choice bulls that Walter Lynch imported. Robin Hood had a local fame in his day and prepotence as a stock-getter that has never been excelled in Manitoba.



Farmers, protect your stock from flies by using Eureka Fly Killer. The extra flow of milk will pay for the small outlay many times over. See advt. in this issue.

J. J. Cohoe, Clearsprings, Man., answered an advertisement which appeared in The Nor-West Farmer a year ago and purchased a Geo Whizz washing machine. He was so well pleased with its working that he has taken the agency for this machine for Western Canada. See his advt. in this issue.

Have you insured your crop? After the experience of last year, what would be your position if the crop in which you have now so much at stake was destroyed by hail and you were not insured? Get full particulars from any local agent of the Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co., or write direct to the secretary and manager, Jos. Cornell, Wawanesa, Man.

We refer our readers to the advertisements of The F. O. Maher Co., which appear in this issue of The Nor-West Farmer. The many attractive articles mentioned should prove interesting to our readers, more so as we feel confident that The F. O. Maher Co. will live up to the very letter and spirit of their announcement in every particular. Mr. F. O. Maher, the manager of this firm, has been known to The Nor-West Farmer for many years.

The expression "O.K." is attributed to President Jackson, who is said to have written "O. K." for "all correct." The letters are now used very generally to signify that all is correct. Elsewhere in this issue we show an illustration in connection with which the letters "O.K." are used. The picture shows a farmer providing himself with the best hinder in the world. With the machine he is buying he will have no difficulty in harvesting his grain crops successfully, and any farmer could well afford to imitate this man. For many years the farmer was compelled to resort to hard labor in harvesting his grain and grasses, that was the age of the sickle and scythe. McCormick's inventions have removed that burden, and in comparison with the old way, harvest work is now not irksome; neither is it drudgery. One man with a McCormick machine can do the work of fifteen or twenty men. If you haven't a McCormick, call on the McCormick agent in your locality or write at once to the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago, U.S.A., mentioning this paper.

Books Received.

Cattle, Their Breeds and Management, by Wm. Housman, 270 pages. England is the original home of many of our most valued breeds of cattle, and in this compact volume, beautifully printed and freely illustrated, the author gives a concise sketch of the history and distinctive points of the principal breeds, native and foreign, now known to English stockmen. Beginning with the native wild cattle, now represented by such herds as that of the Earl of Tankerville at Chillingham Park, the principal British breeds are classified as:—

1. Ancient horned breeds, under which are grouped the Scotch Highlanders, Welsh, Devon, Sussex and Kerry.
2. The improved horned breeds: Shorthorn, Loughorn, Herefords and Ayrshires.
3. Polled breeds, which include White Polls, very few in number; Red Polls, now pretty well known; Polled Angus and Gallo-ways.
4. The Channel Island cattle, valued only for their dairy qualities. One hundred pages at the end are devoted to the management and diseases of cattle. In the space occupied, a very great amount of interesting information is given. The author, Mr. Housman, is a well known English writer on live stock and he has done his work well. The volume is No. 4 of a series of Live Stock Handbooks, edited by James Sinclair, editor of the English Live Stock Journal.

The New Rhubarb Culture, 136 pages, cloth, by J. E. Morse and G. B. Flske. This work deals with the cultivation of rhubarb generally, but gives special attention to forcing methods. Gardeners and farmers living near towns will find in this little volume profitable hints that can be turned to good account. Price 50c.

Alfalfa, by F. D. Coburn, 160 pages, price 50 cents. Perhaps we are too far north to get the best success with alfalfa, but anyone desiring reliable information on the subject will find it here in compact form.

Plums and Plum Culture, by F. A. Waugh, 370 pages, cloth. Price \$1.50. Professor Waugh, of the Vermont Experiment Station, is one of the most skilled specialists in America on plum culture. He treats both of imported and native varieties.

A B C of Bee Culture, by A. I. Root, 475 pages, price \$1.25. This is a perfect cyclo-paedia of everything connected with the care and management of bees, and its popularity may be judged by the fact that it has already reached a circulation beyond 75,000 copies. We may state that the index of contents alone covers nearly ten pages, with two columns to the page, and for the bee-keeper it is a really cheap book.

Lovers of Good Music

Will find this an exceptional opportunity to obtain good music at low prices. If you order from us and the music you receive IS NOT BETTER than you thought possible for the money, return it to us AND WE WILL REFUND THE AMOUNT PAID, WITH POSTAGE ADDED.



50c.
Music
for
20c.

This is all new music published to sell at 50c. per copy. It is printed in the very best possible manner on very fine paper. We have only a limited number of each.

VOCAL.

- I Never Liked a Nigger with a Beard . . . M. H. Rosenfeld.
I'll Love But Thee . . . W. Glessmire.
Canada, Our Nation . . . Mrs. R. P. Hopper.
For I Love You (droll song) . . . C. J. Campbell.
By the Rippling Schuilkill's Shore . . . A. L. Fisher.
First Comes Your Duty to the Flag . . . H. Von Tilzer.
No More Chop Sewis for Me . . . H. Cannon.
He Laid Away a Suit of Grey to Wear the Union Blue . . . B. Jansen.
Birdie, I'd Like to Buy a Gilded Cage for You . . . H. Von Tilzer.
In Days Gone By . . . T. H. Chivers.
My Little Mignonette . . . H. S. Miller.
My Samoan Beauty . . . A. Trevelyan.
Lina Lee . . . Jas. O'Dea.
Balmoral . . . G. A. Spink.
Now That I Know . . . Jas. O'Dea.
Will You Forget . . . C. W. McMahon.
I Cannot Be . . . A. Trevelyan.
Since Daddy's Been Taken Away . . . Howard & Emerson.
That Georgia Minstrel Show . . . McIntyre & Heath.

20c. per copy. Postage free.

INSTRUMENTAL.

- When We Were Twenty-one (waltz) . . . M. H. Kohn.
Sahara, Patrol . . . W. Loraine.
North Star Reverie . . . K. A. Roberts.
Let Us Go for Pleasure . . . S. Mazurette.
La Coqueta (dance characteristic) . . . W. H. Tyers.
Isis . . . T. F. Morse.
Viola (waltz) . . . L. V. Gustin.
Jolly Japanese . . . T. F. Morse.
Harum Scarum (two-step) . . . L. W. Young.
Carnival Chimes (hallet characteristic) . . . C. J. Gebest.
The Midsummer Waltzes . . . C. E. Vandersloot.
Elseeta (two-step) . . . F. S. Stone.
Miss Jollity (two-step) . . . T. Chivers.
Maniset (two-step) . . . T. P. Brooke.
Menuet . . . F. S. Welsman.
Valse Caprice . . . J. L. Browne.

20c. per copy. Postage free.

Popular Vocal Music

The best edition of low-priced sheet music on the market. It is lithographed in a high-class manner, the composition being equal and in many cases superior to the more expensive editions.

- A Story Ever Sweet and True . . . R. M. Stults.
Baby on the Wall, The . . . D. Macklin.
Bonnie, Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond . . . Arr. A. Foote.
Breathe Those Tender Words Again . . . R. M. Stults.
Climb Up, Ye Chillun, Climb . . . F. A. Kent.
Guide Us, Guide Us (sacred) . . . J. Jordan.
I, Alone, the Cross Must Bear . . . C. A. White.
I Don't Want to Play in Your Yard . . . H. W. Petrie.
I Loved You Better Than You Knew . . . J. Carroll.
I Love You If the Others Don't . . . G. M. Blandford.
If Thou Wert True as Thou Art Fair . . . G. B. Nevin.
If You Love Me, Darling, Tell Me with Your Eyes . . . H. T. Smith.
In Heavenly Love Abiding (duet) . . . F. Stell.
Irish Folk Song . . . A. Foote.
Little Rag Doll (A) . . . S. Harcourt.
Little Folks Ferry . . . J. Lund.
Love's Sorrow . . . H. R. Shelley.
Ma Angelina . . . C. O'Brien.
Mary Green . . . H. Lamhart.
Mother's Appeal to Her Boy (A) . . . H. F. Smith.
My Dad's the Engineer . . . C. Graham.
My God and Father While I Stray (sacred) . . . G. M. Marston.
My Irene . . . W. R. Williams.
My Old Kentucky Home . . . S. C. Foster.
Oh, Don't You Remember? (Ben Bolt) . . . N. Kneass.

Vocal Music—Continued.

- One Sweetly Solemn Thought (sacred) . . . P. P. Hotchkiss.
Only a Rosebud She Wore in Her Hair . . . Anita Owen.
Only a Year . . . F. W. Cunard.
On the Cross (Sacred) . . . L. Bragdon.
Some Day I'll Wander Back Again . . . W. A. Huntley.
Song That Reached My Heart . . . J. Jordan.
Story Ever Sweet and True . . . R. M. Stults.
Sunshine and Shadow . . . D. J. Bunce.
Sweet Bunch of Daisies . . . A. Owen.
Sweet Marie . . . R. Moore.
Sweet Nellie Bawn . . . W. R. Williams.
Sweet Tullie Taylor . . . W. R. Williams.
The Baby on the Wall . . . D. Macklin.
The Idol of My Heart . . . R. Stahl.
The Pardon Came Too Late . . . Paul Dresser.
The Volunteer Organist . . . H. Lamh.
Thou'rt Like Unto a Lovely Flower . . . W. G. Smith.
To You . . . A. G. Robyn.
Two Little Girls in Blue . . . C. Graham.
Wait Mr. Postman . . . H. Houseley.
When Love is Told . . . Kate Vannah.
When the Girl You Love is Many Miles Away . . . E. C. Koeppe.
Where is Heaven? (sacred) . . . F. Marti.
Whose Little Girl Are You? . . . J. W. Wheeler.
Widow's Plea for Her Son, A . . . L. Hall.
Won't You Be My Sweetheart? . . . H. C. Verner.
Won't You Come to My Tea Party? . . . A. H. Fitz.
Yes, I'll Be Your Sweetheart . . . H. C. Verner.
You . . . A. G. Robyn.
You Can't Play in Our Yard . . . H. W. Petrie.
Pauline . . . G. Maywood.
Polly O'Neil . . . W. B. Glenroy.

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Belle of Chicago March . . . J. P. Sousa.
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Belle of New York March . . . T. Clark.
Black America March . . . H. H. Ziekel.
Bon Ton . . . G. L. Wells.
Campbells are Coming (variations) . . . C. Grohe.
Chataqua Lake Waltz . . . W. Baker.
Corcoran Cadets March . . . J. P. Sousa.
Cottonfield Dance (comic patrol) . . . M. H. Rosenfeld.
Dallas March . . . R. B. Hall.
Dance Romantique (Jersey or military schottische) . . . F. E. Galmraith.
De Leader on de Coonville Band (humoristic two-step) . . . W. G. Wilmarth.
De Molay Commandery March . . . R. B. Hall.
Dreamland Waltz . . . C. Kinkel.
Frolic of the Brownies . . . H. S. Romaine.
Heart and Hand Polonaise (easy) . . . J. Post.
High School Cadets March . . . J. P. Sousa.
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King of the North March . . . Fred. T. Baker.
Liberty Bell March . . . J. P. Sousa.
Little Corporal, The (two-step) . . . Kate Vannah.
Little Tycoon Polka . . . Arr. C. Bohner.
Maggie Murphy's Home Waltz . . . D. Braham.
Manhattan Beach March . . . J. P. Sousa.
March King, The (two-step) . . . Arthur Pryor.
Marguerite (transcription) . . . Arr. C. D. Blake.
Marjorie (skirt dance) . . . L. Gray.
Merry Peasant . . . Schumann.
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The March-King Two-Step . . . Arthur Pryor.
Travesty March . . . John C. Minton.
Twentieth Century Women Two-Step . . . A. W. Norris.
Unce Sam Two-Step (march) . . . R. O. Goldsmith.
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W. R. March (two-step) . . . J. B. Glonna.

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The F. O. Maher Co.,

P.O. Box 522, Winnipeg, Man.



Winnipeg, June 20th, 1901.

The business outlook to-day is of a more roseate hue than at any time for years past. The first twenty days of June have been ideally perfect weather and after the ground has got a gradual and thorough soaking, there is now full promise of dry and warm weather to bring the rapidly growing crops to perfection. In the late parts of the country there will be a too profuse straw growth, but where the bulk of the grain crops are grown the wheat had got to a stage at which the rain will have a greater tendency to making good heads, and a record crop, though the indications are greater for a Northern grade than for No. 1 hard. On lighter lands the grade may be of the very best.

The effect of this fine weather in business circles is very stimulating. There can be no doubt that many farmers and business men were badly squeezed by last year's deficient yield, but the surplus on this year's crop if at all well harvested will clear off old scores, and lead to a season of assured prosperity. Implement men see big sales of binders and binder twine close ahead of them and all lines of business move hopefully.

Land sales are being freely made in all directions, and buyers from the south are speculating freely. In most cases it can hardly be called speculation, for the men who come up here have frequently men behind them who will buy and settle on their lands at prices satisfactory to all concerned.

Farmers who own large wheat areas say that they can easily forecast a surplus of \$6 to \$10 an acre on the season's return. It is not always safe to count chickens before they are hatched, but in our case the chickens are a good way past the nesting stage. Wheat is nearly all in the shot blade and some of it headed out.

Wheat.

The market has been on the down grade since our last. We then quoted 75c. for July and 71c. for September at Chicago. It had then dropped 2 cents from the prices made a day or two before. To-day's Chicago quotations are 69c. for July and 68c. for September. In sympathy with these quotations our own prices have also sagged 5 cents, 1 hard being 74c., 2 hard 72c., 3 hard 69c.

Winnipeg inspections for the week ending June 14th were as follows—1 hard 14, 2 hard 43, 3 hard 36, no grade 84, other grades 1. Total 178 cars. Oats 11, barley 1 car.

Oats.

Prices are still on the stiff side and the necessity for hard feed in harvest time will decidedly strengthen the demand. Winnipeg quotes 47 cents on track for good oats.

Barley.

Small lots are being asked for at Winnipeg, but none on offer. About 65c. is the figure when it can be had.

Flour and Feed.

Best flour is \$2.05, the other grades in proportion. Bran \$11.50. Shorts \$13.50.

Cattle.

Beef is falling from the fancy figures quoted a fortnight ago. Best quality, dressed, then 9c., is now 8c. The west is sending in its first deliveries off the grass and owing to the fine quality of the spring pasture, the supply will soon be both good and abundant.

Sheep.

Frozen mutton is now cleaned out and live sheep from the east are worth 4c. to 5c.

Hogs.

Supplies limited. Best quality is now worth 6c. live weight.

Eggs.

Are unchanged in value, 10 cents net is the going price at Winnipeg for country eggs in case.

Butter.

From all points we have reports of greatly increased production in our western creameries, with at same time a decided drop from the fancy prices got two months ago for choice creamery. It is now quite certain that a good deal of our make must go east and sell there at its export value. Now that a basis for the business has been established creamery is worth 15 to 16 cents at Winnipeg and good dairy 10 to 12 cents. At those figures it may be expected to move freely. Considerable quantities of the best class are being stored at Winnipeg for country merchants and creameries.

Cheese.

One transaction this week in home factory cheese is reported at 8 cents and something near this is likely to be the going price for well made cheese. Farm dairy will go 3c. lower.

STRAYED TO MY PREMISES

One 2-year-old stallion, bay, two white hind feet, star on forehead; one dark brown mare, one white hind foot, star on forehead; one bay gelding, branded heart on left flank, scar on right shoulder.

ANGUS WILKIE, Disley, Assa.

Hides and Wool.

Prices for hides remain unchanged on a basis of 53c. for No. 1 hides. Wool still keeps very low and a dull market. It is believed that one-half the last year's clip of Ontario is still in the dealers' warehouses. We hear of one case in which selected Ontario wool made 26c. at Boston. Allowing 2 cents for freight and brokerage and 12 cents for duty, leaves 12c. for washed wool, and good clean Argentine in bond was then worth 11c., with only slight hope of maintaining such values. This we quote to show the outlook for our own western wool, for which we quote 7c. at Winnipeg.

LADIES' WAISTS.



To please and satisfy our customers is our supreme desire. We don't want your patronage except when it means the highest degree of satisfaction to you. We believe you will be satisfied with these blouses. They're stylishly cut and carefully made and of unquestionably good value. We are sure you cannot get better value elsewhere in Canada. When ordering please give your bust measure.

PRINT.

In a large variety of checks and stripes, mostly with self collars and cuffs, but a few with white collars. 50c. each.

PRINTS & CHAMBRAYS.

Of high quality, in many pretty patterns, self collars and cuffs principally. 75c., 90c. & \$1.25 each.

FANCY MUSLINS & GINGHAMS.

In immense assortment, the very daintiest and effective waists made of these materials. \$2.00 & 2.50 each.

White Waists.

WHITE LAWN.

Perfectly plain, bishop's sleeves, hem-stitched fronts and cuffs. 75c. each.

WHITE LAWN.

Bishop's sleeves, fine tucking and drawn work down front and back. \$1.00 each.

WHITE LAWN.

Bishop's sleeves, very prettily made with tucks and insertion. \$1.25 each.

WHITE LAWN.

Bishop's sleeves, three rows of insertion, tucks down front and tucks and insertion at back. \$1.75 each.

WHITE LAWN.

Very good quality, bishop's sleeves, fine tucking and Valenciennes insertion front and back and insertion down sleeves. \$2.00 each.

WHITE LAWN.

Very fine quality, insertion and tucking running obliquely across front, tucked sleeves and tucking down back, soft collar and cuffs. \$2.35 each.

Silk Waists.

WASHING SILKS.

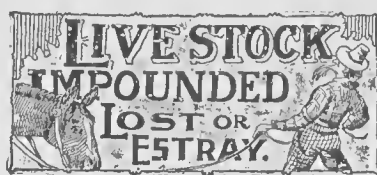
Bishop's sleeves, cream, pink, blue, mauve and black and white stripes and checks, with white collars and self cuffs. \$2.50 each.

TAFFETA SILKS.

Bishop's sleeves, fancy tucking and drawn work, self collars, in black, old rose, mauve, cardinal, white and blue. \$5.00. Also at \$6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.75, 9.00, 10.00, 10.50 & 12.00.

The F.O. Maber Co.

P.O. Box 522, WINNIPEG.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his hand, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray since June 5th issue:

Impounded.

Aikenside, Man.—One light bay and one roan pony, both wearing halters. Jacob Arbuckle.

Beulah, Man.—One mare, bright bay, with white face and three white legs, about six years old; also one yearling filly, dark brown, with no points. John Beattie.

Elm Valley, Man.—One aged broncho pony, color roan, branded J. C. on right shoulder and X. on hip; also one bay horse, with small white spot on face, about three years old. Thos. Smith.

Elphinstone, Man.—One light bay stallion, rising three years old, white face, right hind foot white, tail cut off square; also one two-year-old bay colt, white face, two white hind legs, branded. B. Stephansen.

Grunthal, Man.—One horse, color white, about six years old, no visible marks. Johann P. Friesen.

Maegregor, Man.—One bull, color red and white, white spot on face and three white legs, aged about two years, no brand. J. M. Wilson.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—One Jersey heifer, about nine months old, fawn color. Jas. Corfield.

Reston, Man.—One two-year-old blood colt, color bay. Anor L. Matthews.

Lost.

Abernethy, Assa.—One two-year-old brown filly, white star in forehead, black legs. G. A. Mitchell.

Beulah, Man.—One two-year-old heavy mare colt, with few white hairs on forehead. Seen last south of Beulah. C. R. Winter.

Carberry, Man.—From 27, 10, 15, one light bay mare, four years old, pony-bred, white star on forehead, small white stripe on bridge of nose, white on left hind foot and a little white on right hind foot above hoof; also one-year-old Clyde-bred stallion, white face, two white hind legs, tail inclined to be sorrel. Any information leading to the recovery of the same will be suitably rewarded. Charles Lowes.

Deloraine, Man.—One blood colt, two years old, big and quiet; one mare, color brown, inclining to chestnut. \$5.00 reward. Jesse Balkwill, 1, 4, 23.

Innisfail, Alta.—One light bay, two-year-old gelding, half Clyde, white stripe on face, three white fetlocks, no brand. \$5.00 reward. John Brown, Jr.

Lacombe, Alta.—One sorrel mare, four years old, branded B. 9 H. on left thigh, also J. on right shoulder. Last seen was on Jones' horse range, east of Lacombe. \$10.00 reward. H. W. McCall.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Clyde four year old mare, about 1,500 pounds, solid black, branded D-O on left thigh. Shipped in mistake to Manitoba over a year ago. \$25.00 reward. W. T. McCaugherty, Lethbridge, Alta.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Grey six-year-old Clyde mare, 1,500 lbs., branded small Y on right jaw. Shipped to Manitoba in mistake about a year ago. \$25.00 reward. Walter Whitney.

Marchison, Man.—One black two-year-old mare; one brown bay yearling horse colt, one white hind foot. Strayed in April. Reward. George Burgess.

Ponoka, Alta.—One red heifer, coming three years, with white spot above each eye, had halter and about 75 feet rope on. W. H. Hosmer, 4, 42, 24.

Estray.

Belmont, Man.—One red steer, two years old, with end of tail white. N. McDonald, 23, 5, 15.

Carberry, Man.—One mouse colored horse, pony, about 12 years old. T. E. Miller, 32, 9, 13.

Oak Lake, Man.—One bay mare, 16 hands high, with halter on. W. C. Burns.

Regina, Assa.—One broncho gelding, two years old, branded T.T. on right hip. Came to my premises about March 15th. H. Antiknap, 18, 18, 18.

Rock Lake, Man.—Pony mare, roan, 14 hands, about ten years old, brand on right shoulder resembling an O, white mark on forehead. J. Goslin.

\$5.00 REWARD

Strayed on July 1, from Kildonan, W., two black horses, geldings, aged, about 15 hands. One has scar on off hind leg, other slightly lame on hind legs. Both had halters on. Address C. Usher, c/o Victoria Hotel, Winnipeg.

Wawanesa, Man.—One yearling Holstein scrub bull, color black and white. A. E. Lloyd.

Wawanesa, Man.—One brown pony mare, white on nigh hind foot, white star on forehead. Came around about the 24th May (as wild as a deer). Charles Leachman.

In last issue we noted that Roscnort was reported as having "stray horses" working for farmers who have the knack of picking up that kind of help in a busy season. We learn that the Mounted Police are busy in the Fairmeade district looking up the same kind of "estrays."

Ladies' Walking Skirts

We are confident that nowhere in Canada can you cure anything like as good value in Ladies' Walking Skirts as from us. They are made with a care equal to that which is generally given to made-to-order garments. When ordering, please state length and waist required.

No. 1. Made of navy blue serge, double stitched seams, with inverted pleat back. \$3.48 each.

No. 2. Very fine serge; inverted pleats; an exceedingly handsome skirt for the price. \$3.48 each.

No. 3. Black Lustre; well lined, velvet bluding. \$3.20 each.

No. 4. Fine black Serge, linenette lining, velvet binding. \$4.00 each.

No. 5. Heavy rough serge, new cut, flared at bottom, lined throughout, brush braid binding. \$5.00 each.

No. 6. Figured Repp, new cut, inverted pleat back, lined, velvet binding; a very stylish skirt. \$6.00.

No. 7. Good Tweed, heather mixtures, and light or dark greys, heavy stitched seams, lined throughout with linenette lining, bound with brush braid. Very serviceable and well made garments. \$5.75 each.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs

Better handkerchiefs at a given price than you're used to obtaining!

Ladies' Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, linen. 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c., 75c., 85c., 90c. each. Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c. each. Ladies' Pure Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs, 10c. each, 3 for 25c.

Children's and Misses' Stockings

You may obtain hose elsewhere at these prices, but you'll not get the same or equal goods at the same prices.

Sizes of Shoe—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 1 2
Corresponding sizes of stockings—4 4 1/2 5 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 7 7 1/2 8 8 1/2

Children's and Misses' Cotton Hose, in black and tans, 25c. per pair. Children's and Misses' Cashmere Hose, in tans. 40c., 45c., 50c. per pair.

Children's and Misses' Plain Cashmere Hose, in black. 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c. per pair.

Children's and Misses, 2-1 Ribbed Cashmere Hose. Sizes 4 1/2 5 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 7 7 1/2 8. 25c 25 30 30 35 35 40 45 per pair.

Children's and Misses' 2-1 Ribbed Cashmere Hose, extra fine. Sizes 4 1/2 5 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 7 7 1/2 8. 45c 45 50 55 60 65 65 70 per pair.

The F. O. Maber Co.

P. O. Box 522, Winnipeg.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Making Fly Paper.

Subscriber, Glenboro, Man.: "Could you tell me how to make the 'sticky' fly paper—as flies are now making their appearance and I want to keep them down?"

Answer.—Flies breed in filth, therefore care should be taken to keep the surroundings of the house and the house itself scrupulously clean, so that there will be no breeding or feeding place for them. We have always found it cheaper to buy "sticky" fly paper than to make it."

Blackleg.

Jno. J. Gaetz, Red Deer, Alta.: "As blackleg is causing trouble in many parts of this locality, I would like to have your opinion as to the advisability of treating for it and the best method. Has the Department ever issued a bulletin dealing with the subject?"

Answer.—Treatment with blackleg vaccine is the only satisfactory way of dealing with this scourge. On page 319 of this issue there is a note to the effect that the Department of Agriculture will supply blackleg vaccine at cost to western stockmen. Write to J. C. Hargreaves, V.S., Medicine Hat, Assa., who has charge of this work in the west, also write to the Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago, Ill., or Parke, Davis & Co., Walkerville, Ont., for their literature on blackleg vaccine. We cannot find that the Dominion Government has issued a bulletin on this subject.

Feed Crushers.

Subscriber, Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "I have read with interest the different articles as to best power for the farm. I would like to know which make of crushers can do the most and best work, with the same power. Those using rolls or those using plates."

Note.—Will some of our readers let us hear from them re this enquiry?

A Heavy Colt.

David Marwood, Treherne, Man.: "I noticed in one of your recent issues that John Ross, Bagot, had a colt 19 months old that weighed 1,292 lbs., and it was asked if any of the readers of your paper could beat it. I think I can easily do that. I have a colt that was just two years old on the last day of May, and he weighed on the town scales at Treherne 1,760 lbs. He is not coarse and rough, but smooth and handsome. Is there anyone in Manitoba that can beat this? He was sired by the Clyde stallion, McNab's Heir (1,590), owned by A. J. Moore, Swan Lake, Man."

Milking Machines.

A. B., Cotham, Assa.: "Could you tell me if the milking machines that are in use are successful and also their cost and where they are to be procured?"

Answer.—Milking machines are pretty regularly exhibited at the best agricultural shows in the old country and apparently work well, but have not yet, so far as we know, been used to any extent either there or anywhere else. Probably some of our readers can give the desired information.

The Score Card.

Plowman, Kemnay, Man.: "In your issue of June 5th you publish the score card of the provincial plowing match and ask for criticism. Well, I don't think it is right at all. Far too much is given for ins and outs and not enough for fering and finishing. I much prefer that adopted at Portage la Prairie last year.

	Straightness.	Fering.	Ins and outs.	Depth and width of furrow.	Evenness of surface.	Finish.	Covering weeds.	Total.
1900.....	15	15	5	10	10	15	30	100
1901.....	15	15	10	15	10	15	20	100

"I think that is pretty nearly right. If I altered it in any way it would be to increase the points for fering and finishing, but hardly know what to take it off, so would leave it at that when a special prize is given for same. Certainly 5 is enough for ins and outs, as you cannot make them ideal in stubble with the plough, and if you don't use your feet when not prohibited, and probably even then you might just as well stay at home. I can well understand how it was

HAVE YOU INSURED YOUR CROP?

After the experience of last year, what would be your position if the crop in which you have now so much at stake was destroyed by hail and you were not insured? Can you afford to carry your own risk? If you can, you have the undisputed right to do so; but if you feel that you cannot afford to do that, take the wise course and INSURE IN

The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co.

You will then have no cause for worry during the hot dry weather which is so necessary to mature the grain. You will find the average cost per acre less than the value of a half bushel of wheat.

You are not asked to wait until fall to learn what the protection will cost. You know all about that when you insure; and payment of losses within a stated time is absolutely guaranteed by our policy, which states clearly what you are getting for your money. We carry the risk in every sense of the term, and offer you

A STRAIGHT BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Insure now and get the benefit of protection during the whole season. Do not lock the stable door after the horse is stolen

Get full particulars from our local agent, or write to

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary and Manager.

given 10 on the start. The way some men gouge into the soil in everyday work, or did so (I don't see so much of it now) was enough to break your neck on the binder, but the man who takes any interest at all in plowing will see that his ins and outs are all right and the man who can take a prize can't help keeping them passable.

"At the Brandon Farm last year there was some talk of allowing points for belug first doue. I don't believe in that, because, for instance, I have a team that doesn't walk fast enough even at home to suit me. I leave home at 4 a.m., plow my acre (I suppose), get back at 12 a.m. The man plowing next me with a good walking team and coming no distance scores 2 points less, but gains 3 by being done first. In that case you would simply be giving the prize to the team, providing I did no 'fiddlin', which is quite possible. Instead, if thought advisable, as an incentive to faster work, give a small special prize to the man first done scoring above a certain number of points.

"At a match we often hear derogatory remarks at the slow poky work, etc. I have no sympathy with such criticism, for reasons above stated. Besides a competitor comes to enjoy himself as well as the spectators, as it is the one day's outing of the whole year. He does not come to show how much he can do, he gets enough of that at home.

"In an article in a contemporary of July 20, 1900, it was suggested that a percentage of marks to limit prize-winning should be tried at least in the men's class. If that means that the first prize men would be handicapped there would be no incentive to compete. I say, let the best man win, be he ploughman or drayman—if the latter the more credit to him, or rather the less to the ploughman. I also think a competitor should get his score card home with him, unless it entailed altogether too much work on the secretary. It would show wherein the judges considered he had failed.

"Then as regards weed pulling by hand or feet, perhaps it would be better to prohibit it entirely, as it is overdone at a match, but it would be a pretty hard rule in some cases, as a man will pull a weed at home, especially if near the road; and then if one did not have his chain properly set at first it might catch the furrow and pull up a bunch of weeds. I can imagine one jumping on to them or standing considering whether he would lose most by handling them or letting them go.

"I think the prizes given are handsome and most appropriate, and it is an institution well worthy of support. I can distinctly see its good effects all around, not alone in plowing, but in everything else on the farm, especially among the rising generation."

Note.—We give the score allowances both for last year and this at Portage la Prairie. The criticism of "Plowman" is well worthy of attention.

Angora Goats.

Billy Goat, Brandon: "1. Are there any Angora goats in the province? 2. Can they be kept to advantage with sheep and cattle? 3. Would they be profitable? 4. What is the special advantage of keeping them?"

Answer.—1. Yes. James Bray, of Longburn, and J. B. Jickling & Sons, Carman, last year imported several head from Oregon, U.S. 2. J. B. Jickling replies: Our goats and sheep run together at all times, aged hillies beug a protection to the entire flock. 3. Yes. 4. It is claimed by old country breeders and dairymen that when goats run along with the cattle they have no abortion. In our own bunch of cattle the loss from this cause was sometimes 25 per cent. of the calves. For the two seasons since we got the goats we have not had one case of abortion. They are also useful as protectors for sheep.

Sheep Near Winnipeg.

Reader, Suthwyn, Man.: "Can you give me a little information about sheep raising? Do you think that they would pay around Winnipeg on this kind of low land, or would they thrive on the high ridge? Are there any sheep farms around here? How much hay would I need to put up to winter about 50 sheep? What is the age the ewes are put to the ram and how is the shearing and dipping process done?"

Answer.—It would take pages of our space to answer these questions fully and at the end this "Reader" would be very little fit to handle sheep, because such work takes years of regular practice to familliarize the

learner with his work. We may say shortly that sheep have been kept in Springfield, but for good reasons are now getting scarce. The land is, as a rule, too flat, sheep require extra fencing and wolves destroy the lambs. Men with lifelong experience to guide them have given them up and we advise this reader to try something easier than sheep farming.

Artificial Impregnator.

Subscriber, Lauder: "Would you be kind enough to inform me where I could get an artificial impregnator for breeding mares and what would one cost?"

Answer.—See answer to A. A. Cummings, in "Veterinary Department," this issue.

Back Numbers.

Mrs. D. M., St. Albert, Alta.: "Please let me know whether I can get back numbers of The Nor-West Farmer or not. I wish to have last year's all bound in two volumes, but find two numbers missing, July

5th and September 20th, 1900. Can I get these two numbers from you, as I would not be without them?"

Answer.—We can supply the two numbers missing at five cents per copy.

A Horse Question.

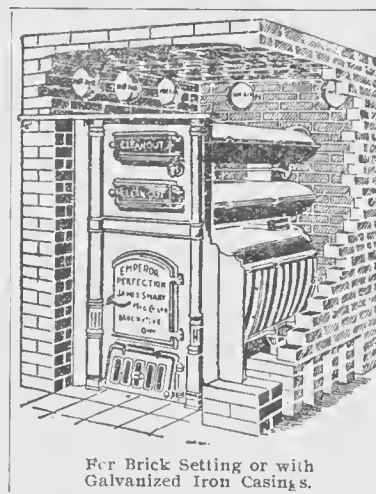
Subscriber, Neepawa, Man.: "I have a young mare, five years old, that switches. She is not ugly, never kicks. Can any of your many readers suggest a remedy, as it spoils her considerably?"

Natural Hay.

Reader, Cartwright, Man.: "What kind of wild hay is the best for working horses? Is marsh hay as good as the common prairie hay?"

Answer.—Experience and analysis go to show that marsh hay is much less valuable as horse feed than that grown on uplands. In an article on "hay" in our Field columns will be found some of the reasons why that is so.

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Hot Air

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THE JAS. SMART MFG. CO., LD. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Say—"Saw your advt. in The Nor-West Farmer."



The Clover Harmonophone

An entirely new invention in the Harmonica line, which is beyond question one of the most remarkable ever made in mouth organs. It consists of a combination of a regular Clover Harmonica and metal phone as shown in illustration. This phone enables the player to produce various effects, from the soft tremolo to the full sonorous tones of the organ. It gives an excellent volume of music, increasing it just as the metal horn of a phonograph does. The phone is attached to Harmonica by metal clamps, and can be detached instantly. The player operates it same as an ordinary month organ, but places right hand over open end of phone, and by moving the hand produces the pleasing effects above mentioned.

65c. each; by mail 10c. extra.

The F. O. Maber Co., P. O. BOX 522 Winnipeg.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

One Cardston, Alta., implement firm report the sale this season of about 65 breaking plows.

W. A. Morkill, one of the leading implement dealers of Dominion City, was in the city recently and reports a good trade in McCormick mowers and rakes.

Messrs. Gaar, Scott & Co., Richmond, Ind., find it necessary to increase their shipping facilities, and are erecting a loading platform capable of accommodating a train of cars at a time.

S. G. Davis, implement dealer, of Plerson, stopped off in Winnipeg for a few days while en route to Ontario. Mr. Davis reports crops in his district excellent and bright prospects for trade.

Sanders & McCann, Killarney, Man., have dissolved partnership, James McCann continuing the business. In our last issue it stated that they had assigned. We take pleasure in making the correction.

A. E. May, the well known implement dealer and mayor of the prosperous town of Carberry, spent a few days in the city last week. Mr. May reports a bumper crop on the big plains.

A. T. Van Scoy, treasurer of the Milwaukee Harvester Co., of Milwaukee, was a visitor in the city last week. His company, which is one of the largest and most progressive in America, contemplate opening a branch in Winnipeg.

The manager of the De Laval Separator Co. says that reports from their travelling men in regard to the outlook for a good crop is excellent. He also states that the recent rains will undoubtedly help the cream separator business in every respect.

Ed. Jobin, implement dealer, of St. Claude, Man., was in the city last week and is highly pleased with crop conditions in his district. He reports a large increase in the acreage under cultivation in that vicinity and states that farmers are breaking considerable for next year. He handles the McCormick line of harvesting machinery.

M. B. Kizer, experimental superintendent of the J. I. Case Plow Co., has been giving a series of plowing exhibitions at several provincial points. In these exhibitions Mr. Kizer guaranteed to hitch two men to a 28-inch gang plow and plow a furrow full width and depth for some distance.

J. T. Crowell, a farmer living three miles south of Napinka, has been working on a new patent shoe and coulter drill, with attachment cover, which he thinks he can make a success. The advantage of it will be lightness of draught and to work in wet or dry ground. He hopes to have it before the public in the near future.

A meeting of the threshermen will be held at the following places on dates named, when a representative of the Threshers' National Protective Association will be present to perfect organization: Winnipeg, June 26th and 27th; Portage la Prairie, June 28th and 29th; Brandon, July 2nd and 3rd; Rapid City, July 5th and 6th; Minnedosa, July 9th and 10th; Neepawa, July 12th and 13th; Gladstone, July 16th and 17th.

The Fairchild Co., Ltd., have just delivered to His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McMillan a beautiful landau carriage ordered specially from Toronto for His Honor's own use, which is equipped with roller bearings, rubber tires, etc. The same firm will also deliver to His Honor this week a Victoria carriage. These are without doubt the most beautiful vehicles that have ever been brought into the country.

The McLaughlin Carriage Co. report trade as never having been better than at the present time since they opened up business in this country. Their only trouble is to get enough goods to supply the demand. Their factory in Oshawa is running overtime, 400 hands being employed. They recently shipped their agent in Regina a carriage specially built for the Lieutenant-Governor. Agents all along the line are sending in repeat orders.

The English Agricultural World says that agriculturally the Canadian pavilion is the most interesting feature of the Glasgow exhibition.

One of The Nor-West Farmer's staff has recently noticed a good deal of the Russian thistle at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat—the farthest west this weed has been known to be found.



The Welcome Rain.

Beneath the blue and cloudless sky
The thirsty soil grew parched and dry,
And wearied Nature seemed to sigh
With longing hope for thee in vain—
Refreshing rain.

At last—the clouds come on apace,
The sun withdraws his dazzling face,
At last—oh, long sought, needed rain,
We hear it patter on the pane—
Ob, blessed rain.

It comes with merry dancing splash,
Then falls with fierce and angry dash,
While thunders roll and lightning's flash,
Still we rejoice to see again
The welcome rain.

We, foolish, sigh for cloudless day,
Our pleasures droop, then fade away,
Our golden visions turn to clay
Till purified by tears and pain,
God given rain.

—Effie.

Summer and Fall Fairs.

Edmonton	July 1 to 3.
Yorkton	July 10 and 11.
Calgary	July 10 to 13.
Macleod	July 17 and 18.
Shoal Lake	July 17 to 18.
Wawanesa	July 18.
Carberry	July 18 and 19.
Virden	July 18 to 19.
Portage la Prairie	July 23 to 25.
Brandon	July 23 to 26.
Carman	July 24 and 25.
Winnipeg	July 29 to Aug. 2.
Oak River	Aug. 6.
Neepawa	Aug. 6 to 7.
Qu'Appelle	Aug. 7 to 8.
Souris	Aug. 7 to 8.
Lacombe	Aug. 9.
Moosomin, Assa.	Aug. 9.
Regina	Aug. 13 and 14.
Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 26 to Sept. 7.
London, Ont.	Sept. 13 to 21.
Little Cut Arm & Qu'Appelle	Sept. 25.
Emerson	Sept. 26 and 27.
Hartney	Oct. 2.
Killarney	Oct. 9 and 10.
Rockwood (Stouevall)	Oct. 9 and 10.

Plowing Matches.

Bradwardine	June 26.
Killarney	June 26.
Hamiota	July 3.

Farmers' Institutes.

Following is the programme arranged of meetings of the agricultural society and farmers' institute meetings to be held throughout the province during July:—

Division No. 1.—Carman, July 2; Miami, 3; Nelson, 4; Morden, 5; Manitou, 6; Pilot Mound, 8; Crystal City, 9; and Cartwright, 10, 2 p.m.; Deloraine, 11, 7 p.m.; Boisbervain, 12, and Killarney, 13, 2 p.m.; Melita, 15, 7 p.m.; Hartney, 16; Souris, 17, 2 p.m.

Speakers, Miss B. Maddock, Guelph, Ont.; and S. J. Thompson, Provincial Veterinarian.

Division, No. 2.—Rosser, July 2; Emerson, 3; Morris, 4; Kildonan, 5; Dugald, 6; Beausejour, 8, 2 p.m.; Selkirk, 9, 7 p.m.; Birds Hill, 10; Meadow Lea, 11; Woodlands, 12; Stonewall, 13; Treherne, 15; Holland, 16; Cypress River, 17; Glenboro, 18, 2 p.m.

Speakers.—R. Harcourt, B.S.A., O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.; R. G. O'Malley, Provincial Noxious Weeds Inspector.

Division No. 3.—Grandview, July 2; 7 p.m.; Dauphin, July 3, 2 p.m.; Gladstone, July 4, 7 p.m.; Neepawa, 5, 2 p.m.; Portage la Prairie, 6, 7 p.m.; Macgregor, 8; Austin, 9; Carberry, 10, 2 p.m.; Pipestone, 12, 4 p.m.; Wawanesa, 15; Swan Lake, 16, 2 p.m.; Belmont, 17, 7 p.m.; Balduf, 18, 2 p.m.; and Blyth, 19, 4 p.m.

Speakers, D. Drummond, Myrtle, Ont.; C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent; A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man.

Division, No. 4.—Elkhorn, July 2, 7 p.m.; Virden, 3; Oak Lake, 4; Bradwardine, 5; Oak River, 6; Hamiota, 8; Arrow River, 9, 2 p.m.; Minnedosa, 11, and Russell, 12, 7 p.m.; Birtle, 13; Shoal Lake, 15; Strathclair, 16, and Rapid City, 17, 2 p.m.

Speakers, Professor Reynolds, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.; F. Lutley, dairy instructor, Winnipeg.

There will be special meetings at Brandon on July 20th, at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m., at which all the speakers will be present and addresses given by the Ontario representatives. The Ontario visitors will stay over at Brandon for fair week and at Winnipeg the following week.

When a meeting is advertised for 2 p.m. it is optional with directors of agricultural societies or farmers institutes to have an evening meeting as well at 7 p.m., or to change the hour for an evening meeting only. Meetings advertised here for 7 p.m. cannot be changed owing to railway connections. Ladies are invited to attend all meetings, especially those to be addressed by Miss Maddock.

Portage la Prairie Plowing Match.

The second annual plowing match of the local agricultural society was held on June 15. The day previously arranged for was too wet and this was not much better. Work was begun late and a downpour at mid-afternoon closed out business before a finish could be reached. Twenty-four entered. Owing to the weather, the judges decided to leave out the points for evenness of surface and finishing and make their awards on the remainder of the score. Messrs. H. Nichol, Jas Henderson and George H. Halse, Brandon, and Thomas Sissions, Portage la Prairie, in place of W. Croy, Brandon, did the judging. There was a fair attendance of spectators, but the unfavorable weather prevented the turnout that would otherwise have been. The scores were as follows:—

Class 1, Open, Single Plows—

Jos. Chisholm	56
W. Rodgers	54
Jas. Campbell	53
James McCowan	52
W. Turner	51

Class 2, Local, Single Plows—

John Galbraith	55
Robert Tucker	53
Chas. Thomson	52
W. Stewart	48

Class 3—Boys—

W. Dow	56
F. Smith	54
F. Rutledge	53
A. Smith	52

Class 4, Gang Plows, Open—

Thos. Yuill	57
D. Little	56
Jas. McCartney	48
Arthur Bean	46
George McVicar	45

Class 5, Boys' Gang—

Percy Ingram	37
Roy McMaster	34
A. McBain	32

Bird's Hill Plowing Match.

The plowing match arranged for by the Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute, after being twice deferred, was held on June 13th. The day was fine, the attendance good and some capital plowing was done. The prizes were awarded as follows:—

Men's class, over 40 years—1. George White, Sunnyside; 2. S. Mizen, Springfield; 3. William Knipe, Bird's Hill.

Men, under 40 — 1. Bert Studham, Sunnyside; 2. John Henderson, Springfield; 3. Henry Smith, Sunnyside.

Boys, under 18 years—1. Frank Patterson, Springfield; 2. John Hedinott, Bird's Hill; 3. H. Bushel, Bird's Hill.

Gang plow—1. D. Gunn, Springfield; 2. D. Henderson, Springfield; 3. John Campbell, Springfield.

For the best plow team—Andrew Garvic, Bird's Hill.

All Comers' Class—1. Geo. White; 2. H. Lord.

This was the first match held by the institute, and it has given great satisfaction to all concerned.

Steam Plowing at Melita.

Jos. Gurnon, who is the owner of a traction threshing outfit and a large farmer north of town, and who is of an ingenious turn of mind, after months of careful study, has made a most successful experiment in plowing, using as a motive power his traction engine. Behind the engine is attached a tender for the purpose of carrying coal and water. Behind this follow the plows, three gangs, turning a strip seven feet wide. The engine has sufficient power to handle double the number of plows, and the attachment is also arranged so that more plows may be attached. With the present number from fifteen to twenty acres a day can be plowed, and with a full at-

tachment the amount could easily be doubled. Mr. Gurnon is well satisfied with the manner in which the outfit works. Two men only are required to handle it. Mr. Gurnon contemplates doing a large amount of breaking this season.—Enterprise.

One of our representatives, while visiting an Alberta town recently, was requested to make a collection of noxious weeds to be found growing about the place. Specimens were secured, name and particulars attached and the collection exhibited, much to the interest of many of the farmers. In this way a very practical object lesson may be provided. There is scarcely a town anywhere this side of the Pacific but has its patches of Canada thistles, stink weed and many of the others of the worst weeds all doing business. The trouble is that people do not notice these pests until they have spread all about and secured a firm hold. Then they begin to wonder where they came from.

DEERING Binder Twine

BEST BY TEST.

Full Length.

Full Strength.

Full Weight.

Every Ball
"just what the tag says it is."
None other
"just as good."



Made in the largest twine mills
in the world.

Used by 700,000 American Farmers.

Saves worry and delay in
the busy harvest season.

"Twine Facts for Twine Users"
mailed free on application.

DEERING HARVESTER Co.

CHICAGO, U.S.A.
and

225 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Government Binder Twine.

Some time ago we called attention to the fact that the Government had decided to sell binder twine direct to farmers from the Kingston Penitentiary. The following are the prices of the various brands:—Beaver and Monarch, 8½c. a pound; sisal, 7c.; New Zealand, 6½c., and pure manila (650 ft. to the pound), 10c.

The Government also append the following table showing the number of feet of each brand of twine that may be purchased for one cent.

	Feet to the lb.	Price per lb.	Feet for one cent.
Pure Manila	650	10	65
Monarch Manila	600	8½	71
Beaver Manila	550	8½	65
Sisal (Blue Sheaf)	500	7	71
Standard (New Zealand)	480	6½	74

The Government in no case pays the freight, but will ship by the cheapest route when no directions are given.

This is a matter that the Farmers' Institutes might take up. A little co-operation among the members of any institute in pooling their twine orders would mean cheaper twine because it could then be shipped by the carload instead of small individual lots, the first going as 5th class freight and the latter as 3rd, or putting it in a more intelligent way, the rate to Brandon on car lots is 8½c. per cwt., while the rate for less than car lots is \$1.18. To Winnipeg the rate for car lots, via lake and rail, is 66c., and less than car lots 93½c. Where large orders are likely to follow samples will be sent and those who have seen the samples say the twine is good. All applications should be made to J. M. Platt, warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, Kingston, Ont.

Building Roads by Co-operation

There has been a great awakening all over the continent as to the value of good roads in marketing farm produce and the old statute labor system of caring for the roads is being rapidly done away with and new labor saving road making machinery is being introduced. The work is being done by contract under proper supervision. In Wabash Co., Indiana, the farmers are building roads by co-operation. They have an agreement among themselves by which each owner of land abutting on a highway to be improved pledges, in work or cash, \$1.50 per acre within half a mile of the road. Payment may be made within three years, and the burden thus distributed is hardly felt. The work is done in dull seasons, and gravel roads have replaced the old mud highways over many miles of turnpike. On the completion of a road the task of maintaining it is assumed by the county authorities.

Noxious Weeds and How to Destroy Them.

A copy of Bulletin No. 3, "Noxious Weeds and How to Destroy Them," issued by the Territorial Department of Agriculture, has just come to hand. This is an enlarged edition of Bulletin No. 2, issued last season, and contains several additional illustrations. The bulletin consists of a synopsis of Prof. Fletcher's addresses on the subject of the eradication of noxious weeds, delivered during 1899, a chapter on the worst weeds of the Territories; then follows descriptions and illustrations of "Some Weeds of Special Interest," some observations on "Poisonous Plants," "The Noxious Weeds Ordinance," notes on "Noxious Insects," and a classified list of weeds found in the Territories. The publication covers 46 pages and is of special interest to farmers and stockmen, as well as to those interested in the study of botany or entomology. A copy will be mailed free of charge to anyone applying to the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina.

Beet Sugar Factory Projected for Southern Alberta.

The establishment of a beet sugar factory is being mooted by the Mormons settled in Southern Alberta. Many of these people have had considerable experience in the raising of beets for sugar manufacture in Utah and adjoining States before their removal to Canada, and are intimately acquainted with the requirements of the business. Last year beets were sown in Magrath on sod broken the same spring and the product tested 18 per cent. of saccharine content with a purity of 80 per cent. This is a very satisfactory showing, as 15 per cent. of sugar content is as high as is deemed necessary for profitable manufacture. This year a large number of the settlers at Magrath and Sterling have small arces in beets, and a very widespread confidence is felt that the beet sugar business will be one of the permanent industries of the district. We have received the information that capital is already interested in the erection of a sugar factory to be built as soon as the success of beet culture has been sufficiently demonstrated.

What English Rural Labor is Coming to.

There has been a good deal said of late about the scarcity of farm labor in England. The climax has just been reached by a farm hand in Buckinghamshire, who advertised as follows: "John ——— thanks the 72 gentlemen who replied to his advertisement, and is now suited." There has been a continuous drift from the farm to the large towns and cities, but it is now found that life in towns quite unfits the second generation for real work. Here is what one farmer shrewdly says, but we do not need to go so far as England for similar examples:—

"The unemployed in our large towns are useless. They have no stamina, no muscle, and even if they had they lack skill. It is a notion of many people that the farm hand is an unskilled laborer. Nothing is farther from the truth. It takes a lot of practice to enable a man to plow a straight furrow, to thatch a rick, to milk a cow, to care for horses, and your town failure would be out of it altogether. The workers on the land must be caught young and trained. The Free Labor Association has tried the experiment of sending members of the residuum on to farms, but I have not heard of a single instance where it has been anything but a failure. I myself tried a man once who was recommended me by a friend in Manchester. He came and staved a fortnight, but at the end of that time he said he could not stand getting up at five o'clock in the morning. He was tired before breakfast time. I gave him light jobs to do, but on two different afternoons I found him fast asleep in the hayloft. He was a well-built young fellow about four-and-twenty years old, and appeared anxious to work, but he was unused to labor and absolutely unable to do a decent day's work. So he went back to the streets to pick up a precarious living—or starve."

The fall wheat at Magrath and Sterling, in Southern Alberta, came through the winter splendidly, and is likely to give a good yield.

Summit County, Ohio, is famed for big crops of potatoes. The best crop this season reported is 1,175 bushels for six acres. Such a crop would hardly make much of a sensation in Manitoba, but it is worth while to note how it is prepared for. The grower of this fancy crop manures freely in winter on the top of deep fall plowing with dung taken direct from the stable. Capt. Leese, Holmfild, did the same, but burnt off the straw just before he began to plant his seed. In Ohio winter rains would wash more manurial value into the land from such dung than would be got from it here in the same circumstances.

Your Income Your Crop

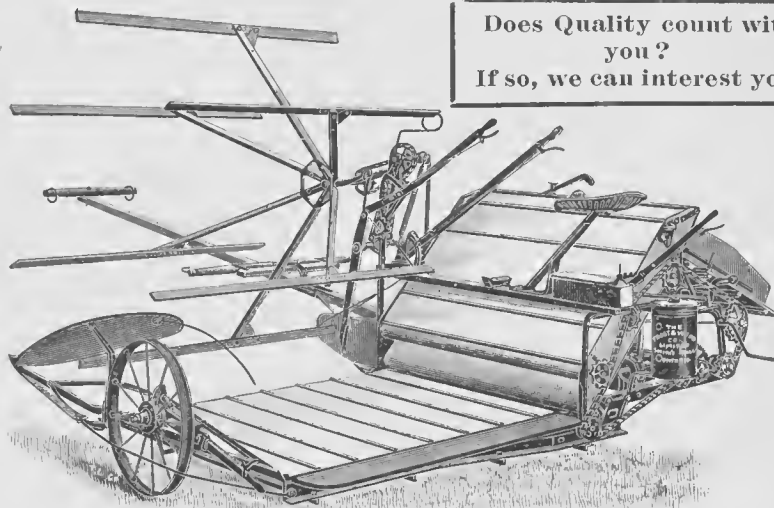
Is regulated by the
Quality of your
Crop.

Is regulated largely by
by the Quality of the
Machinery you use.

**DID YOU
EVER
CONSIDER
THIS?**

If you have,
Quality must
count with you

Does Quality count with
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If so, we can interest you.



We Guarantee Quality.

You have the Satisfaction.

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CATALOGUE ON
APPLICATION.

The Frost & Wood Co. Ltd.

NORTHWEST BRANCH - WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Farm Furnace

The
"Sunshine."

The "Sunshine" is just the furnace for a farm home.

It burns either coal or wood, and has double feed doors which will admit large blocks of wood.

With a "Sunshine" furnace a farmer can burn up his rough wood in fall and spring, and can use coal in severe winter months when a steady heat is necessary.

Made in 3 Sizes. Descriptive pamphlets sent
free to any address.

If your local dealer cannot supply you, write us.

THE McCLARY MANUFACTURING CO.

183, 185, 187 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.

LONDON. TORONTO. MONTREAL. VANCOUVER. ST. JOHN, N.B.
Please mention this paper when writing.

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis.

The Best Wagon,
Proven by Test.

Canadian Moline Plow Co., Agents, Winnipeg, Man.



Athens, Ala., June 12th, 1899.

Three inch wagon sold by W. T. McDonald, of Athens, Ala., to T. U. & L. N. Gilbert, of Gilbertsboro P.O., Ala. Weight of log, 6,348 pounds. The log was hauled five miles, one mile of the road being exceedingly soft ground, the wagon was subjected to a great strain pulling through the mire, the other four miles being very rough and rocky ground.

Institute Work.

By Robert Forke, Pipestone, Man.

The object the Government had in view when the Institute Act was introduced was that meetings might be held for the discussion of agricultural subjects and that each member might have the advantage of the combined experience of all. The Government have provided lecturers to speak at the different meetings held over the province, who, as a rule, have confined themselves to subjects of practical interest to farmers, and the speakers have generally been specialists in the particular line taken up—tree planting, the raising of small fruits, grain and root crops, the retention of moisture in the soil, farm animals, their care, management and diseases. If the farmers have not been benefited by these addresses, it is their own fault. The institute has been in most cases, and could have been in all, a source of pleasure and profit to those attending the meetings.

In looking over the list of lectures the conviction is forced upon us that some variation of the programme might be a pleasing change. No doubt the experience of practical men will always be interesting and worthy of consideration, still we cannot expect anything very new about crop or stock raising, and the local meetings have always the services of their own members to fall back upon. The farm and its occupations are the legitimate subjects for institute lectures, but could not the Government help by providing a programme when an occasional lecture could be given upon a subject of popular interest to a rural community? Something that would attract the ladies and young people. A lecture upon "The Plant Life of the Prairie," or "The Geological Formation of the Country," or "Our Wild Animals and Their Characteristics," would be interesting and help the farmer to distinguish friend from foe. Then there is the transportation system of Canada, her railways and canals. There might be some difficulty in getting lecturers, but they would be sure of a large and appreciative audience. The Government gives a bonus to agricultural societies, and it might be interesting to enquire how far it would be justified in going in this direction; if a grant is given, some right must be reserved to regulate to a certain extent the conduct of the society. Paternal legislation, as a rule, is not a good thing. That is the best legislation which procures for the people a free field for intelligent enterprise. The Department of Agriculture can indeed be a central bureau for distributing information to farmers and it will best help by doing for the different districts what they cannot do for themselves. However, after all, it must be borne in mind that farmers' societies would languish if they did not get a cash grant from the Government—a state of affairs that does not make for sturdy independence.

It might be asked, What are legitimate subjects for institute discussion? It seems that anything of practical interest to farmers is all the qualification necessary. Politics, as we have them at election times, have no place in an institute meeting, when a cash bonus is accepted from the Government. This seems a plain duty. But, if the discussion keeps to questions of fact, there is no reason why questions of public interest to the community as farmers should not be taken up and intelligent opinion based upon a full knowledge formed.

Some time ago the Government ownership of railways was taken up and resolutions favoring the principle passed, but the bald fact of a resolution favoring a principle in the abstract is not a very reliable thing to count upon. Was the question considered in all its bearings? Some of the greatest of political economists have opposed and deplored the fact of a government becoming more potent for weal or woe, more and more the source to which all look for favor or preference, when all the brightest and best minds are simply creatures of the Government. On the other hand, competition is pointed out as the remedy. Years ago J. Stuart Mill wrote:—

"When competitors are few, they always end by agreeing not to compete; it is an unthrifty dispensation of the public resources that several sets of costly arrangements should be kept up for the purpose of rendering the community one service. In the case of railways, no one can desire to see the enormous waste of capital in the construction of a second railway to connect the same places already united by an existing one; the two would not do the work better than one and would probably end in amalgamation. Only one line should be built, but the control over the line should never be parted with by the Government, and if Parliament has given vested rights they are only morally valid as a claim to compensation."

One advantage of the institute is that it is a means of mental culture. It is said the farmers are the bone and sinew of the country. It would be a laudable ambition to be a part of the brains also. Quite recently there was some agitation to remove the man out of public life who took up politics as a trade; the movement to a certain extent failed and the blame ought to be laid on the right shoulders. The farmer has thought too lightly of some qualifications very necessary in public life, and has occasionally let solid attainments be overshadowed by what in some instances was only the more superficial culture of the "man from town."

The institute is a means of combination. In few callings is there less organization for mutual benefit and protection than among agriculturists, and at the same time, perhaps, more jealousy and distrust than among other classes. A good deal is made of this fact sometimes, but the explanation is not that there is any inherent weakness of character among farmers that is not found in other classes, but they live a more isolated life. If meetings for discussion of questions of common interest were more frequent and better attended a community of interest would be more readily realized.

The man who never soils his fingers, who is never weary and worn with hard physical toil, may talk about the "dignity of labor," but he seems to carefully avoid that kind of dignity, and does not count upon the independence that is based upon hard work. Dignity and independence are admirable and desirable, but the only way to preserve them on the farm is to see that the business pays and to remember that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

The social standard of a calling is fixed by the people engaged in it, and the farmer ought to make the most of his opportunities. He ought to know business principles, be informed upon topics of public interest, and do his part in the world he moves in. Whatever may be in store for those who are growing up, and their opportunities are great, the present generation can still do much to brighten farm life. Henry Labouchere once spoke in the English Parliament about the "soul-starving life of a Canadian farmer;" on the other hand, the late John I. Hobson said that he had met "many young people on the farm the peers of any young people in town or city, wherever he had travelled, from the Rocky Mountains to the Bay of Fundy."

Farming does not need to be a soul-starving business; the farmer ought to have pleasure in his work and in his stock. He ought to be alive to the beauties of nature, to watch with interest the bud unfold itself, to hear the music of the birds, to enjoy the sight of the flowers spread like a carpet on the summer prairie, and good books and periodicals are within the reach of all.

In Manitoba the farmer is not exempt from a share of the cares and disappointments that are the common lot of man. The past season was a poor one for the farmer, and some may feel disheartened, but we know from the past that a good living can be got, and the future is hopeful. Do the best we can, and remember the words of the poet:—

Yet they who fa' in fortune's strife,
Their fate we should na censure,
For still the important end of life
They equally may answer.

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Brace Up the Weak Side.

At a recent meeting of the farmers' institute at Wolseley, A. B. Bompas very wisely said:—

"A short time ago I noticed in one of the papers a letter of advice to young farmers which contained at least one sentence which I do not agree with, viz., 'If you find your are more suited to one branch of your calling, or that one part of your business is more in accordance with your tastes or inclination than another, make a specialty along that line.' Now, however well that may work in some trades and professions—and there is no doubt that in carrying out such an idea as that the most skilled workmen are trained—I certainly do not agree with the idea as regards the farmer, especially in a new country like this, where it is very necessary that the farmer should know something of all the lines connected with his calling. My advice would be, if there is anything connected with your calling, any lines you are not familiar with, study them especially, and you will find that the more you know about them the more suited to your taste they will become."

S. A. Bedford writes from the Brandon Experimental Farm under, date of June 19th: "Grain crops here are looking very promising; grass will be a large yield. Fodder corn is the only backward thing, but a few warm days will soon bring it on. Badly prepared seed bed is weedy, but where properly prepared, grain is clean and the early varieties are in the shot blade and covering the ground like a mat. Farmers very cheerful."

The Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society have arranged an excursion to the Brandon experimental farm, for July 3rd, fare to be \$1.35 for the round trip. Their annual fair will be held on July 23rd to 25th. The management are putting forth every energy to make this a banner year. Among other improvements they have about completed a \$4,000 agricultural hall. This, with its many other attractions, make Island Park the most ideal fair grounds in the province.

The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Co. has laid out a farm of 320 acres for experimental and demonstrative work under irrigation conditions in Southern Alberta. The farm is situated about three miles south of the town of Lethbridge, and is passed through by the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R. It is under the management of W. H. Fairfield, late superintendent of the Wyoming State Experimental Farm, a gentleman who has made a special study of irrigation in the country south of the line. The farm was laid out this spring, but 85 acres have been broken and an oat crop of 55 acres has been sown. It is intended to run the farm on a paying commercial basis, following demonstrative rather than extensive experimental lines.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company has begun a most interesting experiment in the cultivation of experimental plots of grasses at points in the range tributary to the company's operations. The stock bearing capacity of the 5,000,000 acres of range has decreased 40 per cent. within the last 17 years. The best grasses of the country, principally bunch grasses, have been so much injured in that time by over pasturing that the loss to the State of Oregon alone by this decrease of its stock carrying power has been estimated at \$2,000,000. The company maintains an experimental station at Walla Walla, in the State of Washington, and two years ago a large body of the ranchers in the states tributary got them to introduce new grasses on that farm, a scheme in which the Minister of Agriculture at Washington was ready to assist them. Since then several other grass stations have been started, some of them at high altitudes, and seeded with Brome and other likely varieties, in the hope that they will spread and help to cover the country now lying half barren as the result of excessive pasturing. The subject was taken up with keen interest by the great stock breeders' convention recently held at Salt Lake City.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE.

Tunisian	From Montreal	June 22
Numidian	"	June 20

DOMINION LINE.

Vancouver	From Portland	June 20
Dominion	"	July 6
New England	From Boston	June 19
Commonwealth	"	July 3

BEAVER LINE.

Lake Superior	From Montreal	June 21
Lake Ontario	"	June 28

WHITE STAR LINE.

Oceanic	From New York	June 19
Teutonic	"	June 26

CUNARD LINE.

Umbria	From New York	June 22
Lucania	"	June 29
Altonia	From Boston	June 29
Ivernia	"	July 6

AMERICAN LINE.

St. Paul	From New York	June 19
St. Louis	"	June 26

RED STAR LINE.

Southwark	From New York	June 19
Vaderland	"	June 26

ALLAN STATE LINE.

Sardinian	From New York	June 19
State of Nebraska	"	June 26

ANCHOR LINE.

Ethiopia	From New York	June 22
City of Rome	"	June 20

Rates—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards.
Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards.
Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to W. P. F. CUMMINGS, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

When writing, mention The Farmer.

Hay.

This is a little word, but there is a great deal in it. Men with superior powers of observation have been able to learn from observation alone their own and other people's, a great deal of sound and valuable knowledge about hay, its feeding qualities and the best way to get those qualities as near perfection as possible. But, this kind of knowledge is never too abundant, and this is a suitable season to discuss the whole situation. A reader asks in the correspondence column whether upland or swamp hay is best for horses, and that question introduces us to a very interesting aspect of the great question of stock feeding. Careful experiments have been made with timothy hay as a principal feed for cattle, and these experiments are instructive in their way. It has been clearly established that timothy hay that is meant to feed for beef should be allowed to stand uncut from 10 to 15 days longer than hay, that is meant to feed dairy cows. In their case succulence and sweetness are more desirable, and therefore the hay meant for milk production should be cut just about when the bloom is going off, if we want best value for such purposes.

To get at the reason for this, we must go back and investigate the nature of the grasses of which the cereal, wheat, rye, oats and barley, as well as Indian corn, are branches. Most plants in their natural state spread by means of seed, which when ripened is distributed in various ways. The wind carries round thistle down, other seeds stick to the wool of sheep, others are carried round undigested by the animals that eat them and can be found in their droppings. One main object of Mother Nature is to reproduce these seeds from year to year in the greatest possible perfection. The material necessary to produce the perfected seed is collected by the roots and leaves, and in the earlier stages of vegetable growth this material is being slowly carried up, to be in due time concentrated in the mature seed. Part of this is in the form of sugar, and every school boy knows that the stems at the joints of a wheat stalk are sweet. By and by this sugar is made into starch, and this combines with the nitrogen concentrated in the form of gluten, to form the main constituents in the perfect seed.

When cut in the sweet stage, the hay has not had time to collect all the substance to form perfect seed. That is only in process of formation, and there is much less flesh-forming matter in such hay than if it had been allowed to get more mature. Early cut hay of whatever kind is more palatable, but because cut when the grasses it is made of are immature it has less flesh-forming matter in it.

If we want to cut grasses for the sake of seed only or mainly, we cut ripe, because then about all the available materials to make perfect seed have been collected into the seed and chaff, the straw being mainly woody fibre, with very little flesh-forming matter left in it. This explains why the straw of grain cut on the green side makes so much better feed for stock than if it had been cut a week later.

The digestive system of cattle is fitted to digest a considerable amount of bulky feed. But when a horse is to be fed so as to produce the greatest possible amount of muscular energy, we want more concentrated feed, and give it grain, oats always preferred, with a limited amount of hay, and that hay cut so as to present to the digestive system of the horse the best quality of feed in the least possible bulk. Clover, well cured, is a valuable element in horse feed, because it is rich in nitrogen, the muscle-forming element.

It will be noticed that some varieties of common grass bear much more seed than others. Timothy bears a lot of seed, swamp grass next to none, for the most of such seed would be lost, unless in such cases as wild rice, whose seed is distributed by slowly-moving water.

Upland hay usually contains some

proportion of weedy plants, which give agreeable variants in the feed. Along with this we find a considerable amount of seed on the grass itself. "Red Top" is a favorite brand of hay, though in reality the hay so called is not red top at all. The seed on such red top is rightly believed to be an important element in its feeding value.

Swamp grasses bear little or no seed and have little or no admixture of other plants, and for both these reasons are the least desirable of all kinds of hay, especially for horses. Even cattle will shun the grasses on low lands after the first few weeks of spring, and eat bare the adjacent uplands. The hay from these low lands is only eaten under the pressure of necessity and in winter, when nothing more attractive is in sight.

AT WHAT STAGE SHALL WE CUT?

This question has already been partly answered. The earlier we cut the more difficult it is to cure to perfection. Unless cured with extra care, green-cut hay is liable to go wrong and get heated and musty. The silo demonstrates that our knowledge on this point is as yet very imperfect, but so long as we adhere to the old methods of curing, it is certain that heating will do harm. Grass cut rather green and cured in small coils, so as to expose it to the sun as little as possible, will always be worth most money. If there are in the mixture plants of more woody structure, these will help to keep the mass open enough to cure without wasting the delicious flavor of which a nice smell is the simplest evidence. The essential oils on which the nice smell and flavor depend are rapidly evaporated by bleaching in the sun. Dry, sunless weather makes the best hay. Men who cut large quantities of natural hay always want to handle it when pretty well matured. In favorable weather they can cut one day, rake together the next, and stack the third day or so.

CONCLUSIONS.

To sum up. If the hay is meant for calves or dairy cows, it should be cut earliest, always with the risk of greater trouble in handling. For all other stock it is most profitable and most easy to handle if taken at a maturer stage. A natural mixture of grasses and weedy plants is best in every case. Hay meant for horses should, besides variety, have all the natural seed on it. If allowed to get so ripe as to shed its seed, much of its value has been lost. Not only the loss of seed but the loss of quality in the stalks must be taken into account. The smell or lack of smell when taken from the stack is one very simple test of the way it was cured and the consequent quality. Hay that has been bleached by sun or rain, or both together is poor quality, having lost much of its best elements. The hay that smells most in the making is losing in that way much of its finest properties.

J. Evans, of Magrath, Alta., who has had considerable experience in the sugar beet business in Utah, informs us that in order to raise this crop properly the land should be fall cultivated to the depth of 12 or 14 inches, giving the root ample room to strike downwards, and not forcing it to make any exposed growth above the surface. Any exposed part of the root is useless for sugar manufacture.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently stated that 70 years ago the labor required to grow a bushel of wheat could be done on an average in three hours' work, while to-day the average with modern machinery is only 10 minutes. In 1830, with very low priced labor, the cost was 18 cents; in 1900, with high priced labor, the work would cost 3 cents. Other crops show corresponding economy in the cost of production, most of the difference due to improved machinery. It is said that at the time of the Norman conquest the plow was tied to the tails of the oxen with ropes of oxhide.



O.K.

Restoring Worn Out Prairie Grasses.

The United States Government Department of Agrostology is co-operating with the Kansas Experiment Station in prolonged experiments on the best way to restore the native prairie grasses that have become worn out by overstocking. Eight or nine years ago the Kansas station began experiments in the very dry western section of that State. It had been found that on over-pastured lands the grasses were drying out and being replaced by sunflowers and similar deep-rooting plants. On this land a heavily-weighted disc harrow was used in different directions so as to cut up the sod pretty thoroughly and a mixture of perennial grasses broadcasted on the loosened surface which was then harrowed and rolled. A timely rain gave these grasses a good start, but in a short time it was found that the old grass was making a vigorous effort to master the new sorts. By the fall they had mastered the seedlings and next year that land gave as much pasture as it had perhaps ever done. From this experiment the inference was then drawn that the native varieties are the survivors in a long course of natural selection, and most likely to stay, while after the first few years' superiority, due more to cultivation than anything else, the new sorts would be found less fit to endure the disadvantages of drought and lack of rotation than the native sorts.

Similar experiments have since been tried at different points, mainly to give the native sorts a chance of self-restoration. The temporary growth of the imported grasses helps to keep down weeds on land where the natural toughness of the thickly-matted prairie sod and the trampling of stock has nearly extinguished the natural grasses. The sod is well disked, thus letting in air and moisture more readily, and also preparing the dead roots as food for the newer plants. Enough of the native roots still survive to make growth enough to cover the ground in a short time and produce a greatly increased yield of fresher pasture. Such plants as alfalfa and sweet clover have also been sown in the hope that they will

take hold and check the growth of the native weeds.

Another experiment has been tried with considerable advantage. It is well known that when a heavy rain falls on such old dry turf more of it runs off than soaks into the ground. To remedy this, furrows are run across the natural slope of the ground at frequent intervals. These furrows hold the water till it gets a chance to soak into the ground, instead of running off and getting wasted. On sloping land this is an admirable way to save the moisture. The main idea is to have the furrows all as level in the bottom as possible, so that every part of the ground may have its fair share of the benefit.

So far in our experience on this side of the line, the ranges have seldom been so much pastured as to make such devices absolutely necessary, but there may be cases in sections where the rainfall is uncertain, and comes, as in thunder storms, much faster than the sod can absorb it; then the plan of using level furrows across sloping ground may be made very useful.

On the vigor and perfection of the germ depends the value of the seed. The body is the reserve fund of the germ, which supports the embryo sprouts, both top and bottom, or stem and root, until advanced enough to feed upon the soil, and is generally absorbed entirely by the plant. The skin is but a protection from undue moisture and minor evils. The healthy germ is of a cheesy consistency, which it loses if caught by the frost. An injured germ will crumble to a fine powder.

The Manitoba Farmers' Hail Insurance Co., in pursuance of their resolution to enforce payment of their 1899 assessment, recently issued summonses against two policy holders in the Souris district. Their challenge has been promptly taken up by the defence association of the district and a similar committee at Nesbitt will also act if need be. But as these cases must be tried before Judge Cumberland, whose decision has been appealed, it is not likely they will be pushed at present.

Manitoba Crop Reports.

The Government crop report brought down to June 10th has been published. It shows a considerable increase in crop area over that of previous years, and the prospects never were better at the same date. Seeding commenced in some parts of the province as early as the first day of April, and was general over the province by the 20th. In most places all grain was sown by the 24th of May, though late oats and barley are still being sown. The high price of seed has helped to curtail the area under oats, barley and flax. The ground was in fine condition for seed, and with warm weather at the first of May it seemed as if every seed sown germinated, showing a regular, even crop. Rain fell during the early part of May, retarding seeding for a day or two, but farmers were invariably delighted with it, as seeding was well advanced. During the latter part of May the weather was dry and warm, even hot for the time of year. The bulk of the seeding was finished by the close of the month, and farmers were anxiously looking for rain. Since the first of June there has been copious rainfall in all parts of the province.

AREA UNDER CROP.

District.	Wheat. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Barley. Acres.
N. W.	199,210	148,610	28,490
S. W.	791,840	225,120	43,960
N. C.	345,100	106,505	45,135
S. C.	522,600	131,100	62,400
Eastern	153,085	78,616	11,024
Province	2,011,835	689,951	191,009
Total area under flax	20,978	acres.	
Total area under rye	2,707	acres.	
Total area under peas	879	acres.	
Total area under corn	1,802	acres.	
Total area under buckwheat	40	acres.	
Total area under Brome	7,565	acres.	

District.	Potatoes. Acres.	Roots. Acres.
Northwestern	4,840	1,650
Southwestern	5,180	3,360
North Central	4,760	1,572
South Central	3,600	1,200
Eastern	6,049	2,432
Province	24,429	10,214
Total area under grain crops	2,919,201	acres.
Total area under all crops	2,961,409	acres.

PREVIOUS YEARS COMPARED.

The following table for convenience of reference gives a comparison of the area in crop for 1901 with that of 1899 and 1900 (area harvested):—

	Acres. 1899.	Acres. 1900.	Acres. 1901.
Wheat	1,629,995	1,457,396	2,011,835
Oats	575,136	429,108	689,951
Barley	182,912	155,111	191,009
Flax	21,780	20,437	20,978
Potatoes	19,161	16,880	24,409
Roots	10,079	7,482	10,214
Total crop	2,449,078	2,122,500	2,961,409

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle fattened during winter.	Milch Cows.
Northwestern District	1,870	22,330
Southwestern District	2,100	19,040
North Central District	1,530	16,630
South Central District	1,500	19,700
Eastern District	1,948	32,750
Province	8,948	110,480

The success of last year's dairying operations and the high prices prevailing in the first months of the year has led to special interest in dairy work and a considerable increase in the number of dairy cows. The factories opened early and with considerably larger support than in any previous season. There are 28 creameries and 32 cheese factories in the province.

At the Rapid City County Court a binder-hiring case took up much time. It was 12 years old and was hired for \$6 to cut 30 acres of wheat in 1899. The machine was in bad order, and after several attempts to make it go, was returned to the hirer, who recently sent in a claim for \$17. The defendant offered \$4.60 in settlement, and this offer the judge held to be sufficient. At the same court the suit of the Manitoba Farmers' Hail Insurance Co. against E. Soldan was adjourned to a later court, pending the settlement of the appeal case from Chater shortly to be dealt with at Winnipeg.

GROCERIES.

No method of purchasing groceries is so economical as that of buying by mail. You are always sure of pure goods, which are never long enough in stock to lose a particle of their freshness, and you have a much larger variety from which to make choice than you can obtain from your local storekeeper. Families living in country districts and small towns who buy groceries in small quantities from day to day, will save money by clubbing together, making an order large enough to go by freight, as the cost of carriage, when divided, will amount to but a nominal sum for each. We sell every variety of groceries and provisions and shall at all times be glad to answer enquiries promptly and courteously regarding any goods, whether mentioned in this list or not.



Tomatoes, 3-lb., 10c. per tin.
Corn, finest brand, 2-lb., 10c. per tin.
Peas, 2-lb., 10c. per tin.
Beans, 2-lb., 10c. per tin.
Asparagus, finest, 2-lb., 25c. per tin.
" finest, 3-lb., 35c. per tin.

CANNED MEATS.

Corned Beef, 1-lb. tin, 20c. per tin.
" 2-lb. tin, 30c. per tin.
Roast Beef, 25c. per tin.
Lunch Tongue, 30c. per tin.
Beef Loaf, 25c. per tin.
Veal Loaf, 30c. per tin.
Jellied Hocks, 30c. per tin.
Boneless Turkey, 25c. per tin.
Boneless Chicken, 25c. per tin.
Turkey and Tongue, 45c. per tin.
Armour's Sliced Bacon, 35c. per tin.



Peaches, Bowlby's, 2-lb., 20c. per tin.
Peaches, Bowlby's, 3-lb., 30c. per tin.
Pears, Bowlby's, 2-lb., 20c. per tin.
Pears, Bowlby's, 3-lb., 25c. per tin.
Raspberries, 2-lb., 15c. per tin.
Cherries, 2-lb., 15c. per tin.
Strawberries, 2-lb., 20c. per tin.
Pineapple, whole, sliced or grated, 3-lb., 25c. per tin.
Blueberries, 2-lb., 10c. per tin.
Plums, 2-lb., 15c. per tin.
Thimbleberries, 2-lb., 20c. per tin.
Greengages, 2-lb., 15c. per tin.

CANNED FISH.

Sardines, Mignonette, 12c. per tin.
" Sportsman, 15c. per tin.
" Philippe & Canaud, 35c. per tin.
Oysters, Baltimore, 25c. per tin.
Finnan Haddie, 15c. per tin.
Maconochie's Preserved Bloaters, 20c. per tin.

Fresh Herring, 15c. per tin.
Herrings in Tomato Sauce, 20c. per tin.
Mackerel, 15c. per tin.
Salmon, best quality, 15c. per tin.
Lobster, small tins, 20c. per tin.
" large tins, 30c. per tin.

PORK AND BEANS.

Van Camp's, 25c. per tin.
Heinz, in tomato sauce, 25c. per tin.

PACKET TEAS.

We sell every tea obtainable, of any repute. All put up in air-tight packages or tins, thus preserving their fragrant and more fleeting qualities.

Ram Lal, 1-lb. packets, 50c. per lb.
Robinson Mandarin Tea Buds, in 1-lb. tins, 50c. per lb.
Blue Ribbon, Assam or Ceylon, 40c. per lb.
Salada, two blends, 40c. and 50c. per lb.
Tetley's, two blends, 40c. and 50c. per lb.
Robinson's Mascot Blend, in 3-lb. tins, \$1.00 per tin.



COFFEES.

Chase & Sanborn's Java and Mocha, in 1-lb. tins, 40c.
Chase & Sanborn's Java & Mocha, in 2-lb. tins, 80c.
Turkish, H. B. C. 1-lb. tins, 40c.
Turkish, H. B. C. 2-lb. tins, 75c.
Java and Mocha, best ground, 40c. per lb.
Rio, Green, 12c. per lb.



Crosse & Blackwell's Mixed, 35c. per bottle.
Crosse & Blackwell's Chow Chow, 35c. per bottle.
Crosse & Blackwell's Gherkins, 35c. per bottle.
Crosse & Blackwell's Walnuts, 35c. per bottle.
Crosse & Blackwell's Onions, 35c. per bottle.
Blackwood's Mixed, 25c. per bottle.
Sweet Mixed, 30c. per bottle.
Onions, 25c. per bottle.
Chow Chow, 25c. per bottle.
Lytle's Mixed, large bottles, 35c.
Gillard's Relish, 45c.

BREAKFAST FOODS.

Cream of Wheat, 20c. per package.
Malt Breakfast Food, 15c. per pkg.
Grape Nuts, 15c. package.
Pattinson's, 15c. per package.
Quaker Oats, 15c. per package.



COCOA.

Baker's 1-lb. tins, 35c. per tin.
Cowan's 1-lb. tins, 35c. per tin.
Epps' 1-lb. tins, 12c. per tin.
Van Houten's 1-lb. tins, 30c. per tin.
Bulk, 30c. per lb.

CHOCOLATE.

Baker's 1-lb. cakes, 30c.
Cowan's 1-lb. cakes, 25c.
Chocolat Menier, 1-lb. cakes, 25c.
Diamond, 1-lb. cakes, 8c.
Lion's 1-lb. cakes, 25c.

DRIED FRUITS.

Evaporated Apples, 8c. per lb.
Prunes, 5c., 10c., 12c. & 15c. per lb.
Cherries, 20c. per lb.
Apricots, 15c. per lb.
Cooking Figs, 8c. per lb.
Peaches, 12c. per lb.
Pears, 12c. per lb.
Raisins, seeded, in 1-lb. packages, 15c. per lb.
Valencia Raisins, 12c. per lb.
Sultanas, 15c. per lb.
Currants, 15c. per lb.

JAMS.

Crosse & Blackwell's, in 1-lb. glass jars—Black Currant, Raspberry, Strawberry, Peach, Plum, Red Currant, Apricots, 25c. per jar.
Upton's, in 1-lb. glass jars—Black Currant, Red Currant, Raspberry, Strawberry, Peach, Plum, Apricot, 15c. per jar.
Maple Leaf, in 1-lb. glass jars—Pineapple, Quince, Red and Black Raspberry, 15c. per jar.

Upton's 7-lb. Pails—Strawberry, Raspberry, Peach, Black Currant and Fig, 65c. per pail.

JELLIES.

Crosse & Blackwell's, in 1-lb. glass jars—Red or Black Currant, 40c. per jar.

MARMALADE.

Crosse & Blackwell's, in 1-lb. glass jars, 25c. per jar.
Cairn's, do., 25c. per jar.
Cairn's 7-lb. tins, 75c. per tin.



Flavoring Extracts

STRICTLY PURE.

Lemon, vanilla, banana, strawberry, wintergreen, nutmeg, orange, rose, raspberry and ginger, 2 1/2 oz. bottles, 25c. per bottle.
16 oz. bottles, lemon or vanilla, 65c. per bottle.

MUSTARD.

Keen's 1-lb. tins, 25c. per tin.
1-lb. tins, 15c. per tin.
Colman's 1-lb. tins, 25c. per tin.
1-lb. tins, 15c. per tin.
Bulk Mustard, 40c. per lb.

RICE.

Best Japan, 6c. per lb.

McLAREN'S CHEESE.

In porcelain pots, large \$1.00 per pot.
Medium, 50c. per pot.
Small, 30c. per pot.

CARAWAY SEEDS.

Caraway, imported, 12c. per lb.

SODA.

Pure Baking, 4c. per lb.
Washing, 2c. per lb.
Dwight's Saleratus, 10c. per package.

STARCH—CULINARY.

St. Lawrence, Corn, 7c. per lb.
Edwardsburg, Corn, 7c. per lb.
Kingsford's Oswego, Corn, 12c. per lb.
Durham, Corn, 6c. per lb.

BISCUITS.

Patterson's Sodas, in 3-lb. tins, 30c. per tin.
Christie's Sodas, 2 1/2-lb. tins, 30c. per tin.
McCormick's Sodas, in 2 1/2-lb. tins, 30c. per tin.
Paulin's Sodas, in 3-lb. cardboard boxes, 25c. per box.
Christie's Graham Wafers, 30c. per tin.
" Social Tea, 20c. per lb.
" Arrowroot, 15c. per lb.
" Graham Wafers, 15c. per lb.
" Alexandra, 20c. per lb.
" Ginger Nuts, 15c. per lb.
" Smyrna, 15c. per lb.
" Lemon Sandwich, 20c. per lb.
" Water Ice, 40c. per lb.
" Ratafia, 40c. per lb.
" Vanilla, 40c. per lb.

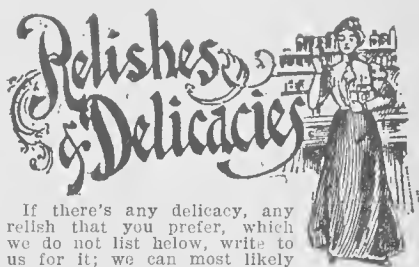
Soaps



Royal Crown, wrapped, 100 bars in box, \$4.00 per box.
Royal Crown, unwrapped, 120 bars in box, \$4.00 per box.
Royal Crown (pound bars), wrapped, 60 bars in box, \$3.75 per box.
Royal Electric, wrapped, 100 bars in box, \$4.00 per box.
Pure Electric, wrapped, 120 bars in box, \$4.00 per box.
Ivory, wrapped, 100 bars in box, \$3.50 per box.
Flannel Soap, 50 bars in box, \$3.85 per box.

Royal Crown Washing Powder

Royal Crown Washing Powder, 1-lb. pkge., 10c.
Royal Crown Washing Powder, 3-lb. pkge., 20c.



If there's any delicacy, any relish that you prefer, which we do not list below, write to us for it; we can most likely supply it.

Snider's Tomato Catsup, large bottles, 35c. per bottle.
Heintz Tomato Catsup, pint bottles, 30c. per bottle.
Sunnyside Tomato Catsup, pint bottles, 20c. per bottle.
Harvey's Mushroom Sauce, 1-pint bottles, 35c. per bottle.
Essence of Anchovies Sauce, 1-pint bottles, 35c. per bottle.
Wild Cherry Sauce, small bottles, 15c. per bottle.
Patterson's Worcester Sauce, 1-pint bottles, 15c. per bottle.
Patterson's Chili Sauce, 1-pint bottles, 25c. per bottle.
Lea & Perrin's Worcester Sauce, 1 pint bottles, 25c. per bottle.

Skilled Potato Breeding.

It is a noteworthy fact that the potato, as well as some other varieties of cultivated plants, has almost entirely lost the power of reproducing itself from seed. It is to seedling and selection that we owe about all our best modern varieties. But once fixed as to quality, there is no need for going back to the first mode of reproduction, to secure healthy seed. Professor Green, of Minnesota, a ripe horticulturist, points out that many other varieties of cultivated plants have also lost the power of reproduction from seed. Nearly all plants with double flowers fail to produce seed, and must be reproduced from cuttings or similar modes of multiplication, the same as the potato. The common thistle is an example of the duplicate mode of self-reproduction, just as up till recently the potato was. The seed is first produced, and that being achieved, the plant goes on to throw out rhizomes or root stocks to populate the adjacent soil, the starch stored up in the long roots of the thistle and in the bulb of the potato being just the store of food laid up for the nourishment of next year's plant till it becomes self-sustaining. The potato is indigenous to South America, from which, when disease made such havoc 60 years ago among the cultivated varieties, Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, of Utica, N. Y., procured several native varieties, growing many new sorts from their seed, and again, by hybridizing well-selected sorts, in this way producing several of the best modern varieties. As Professor Green points out, these creations of human skill could not survive neglect as would the primary forms of the potato, but so long as man feels the need of them there is no fear of their becoming extinct in that way. All the cultivated cereals are equally destitute of the power of self-reproduction, and dependent, year by year, on the care and skill of man for their reproduction. The navel orange is a recent example of a seedless hybrid, and can only be reproduced by other means.

The reproduction of the potato by cuttings instead of by seeds is an exemplification of another principle in the economy of nature. We are told that fishes bred in dark caves have got to be destitute of eyes, and so potatoes that have been regularly reproduced from subdivision of the tubers cease to produce seed. Those varieties recently produced from seed do produce seed, sometimes in quantities. There is no direct tendency in the modern potato to run out where it is reproduced under conditions specially conducive to health. But it will always pay to work from the seed in countries where high pressure cultivation has the tendency to lower the inherited vigor of any particular variety. In Scotland there are men who have made this form of reproduction a specialty, and having once got hold of a robust variety, possessing at the same time other desirable qualities, these men have got very satisfactory prices for their novelties and their work is greatly honored in districts where potato-growing is a specialty. One man, Finlay, of Markinch, in Fife, has attained high eminence in this work of breeding new varieties of potatoes, and has built up a very successful business, doing practically nothing else. Not one variety in a thousand proves of any account, but the few that do survive in the contest for quality amply repay all the skill and time needed for their production. One man in Forfarshire was recently given a public entertainment as an acknowledgement of his services in producing one such meritorious variety. So far as we know, the best of those Scottish varieties cut no figure when tried in this country.

The latest thing in potato breeding is to hybridize two known varieties by means of grafting. Such a cross has never, we believe, been achieved by grafting fruit trees, the inserted shoot always retaining its original qualities. But such grafts have been made the origin of distinct varieties in which the qualities of both parents have been

blended with advantage, and the type retained after more than one season's test.

Amendments to Dominion Lands Act.

The following amendments to the Dominion Lands Act came into force on May 23, 1901:—

Sub-clauses 2 and 3 of Section 36 of the said Act are hereby repealed and the following sub-clause substituted therefor:—

"2. Provided that any person, who satisfies the Minister that because of illness, delay in bringing his family to the homestead entered for, or other causes, he will be prevented or was prevented in perfecting his entry for such homestead within the period of six months above mentioned, may be granted by the Minister a further period of six months in which to perfect the same; but no person shall be granted more than twelve months from the date of entry for the perfecting thereof."

Alterations on the conditions regarding patents for homesteads are made as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any person claiming a patent for land for which he has made entry as a homestead shall be entitled to obtain such patent, upon proving to the satisfaction of the Minister or of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands:—

"(a) That he has fulfilled three years' residence within the meaning of this clause;

"(b) That he has at least twenty head of cattle upon such land or land occupied by him in the vicinity, and that he is the actual owner of such cattle;

"(c) That he has erected on such land, or upon land occupied by him in the vicinity, stables and outhouses sufficient to winter at least twenty head of cattle."

The following sub-clause is added to clause 38:—

"If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land."

The last clause of the amending Act specifies that interest payable under the Dominion Lands Act shall be 5 per cent. from and after the 7th day of July, 1900, on the purchase money or rent of any Dominion lands, school lands, or mining, grazing or timber lands or claims, or for on account of the purchase money or rent of any other lands or claims to which the said Act or amending Act relates.

Form of Notice for Institute Meetings.

The secretary of the Springfield Agricultural Society has a very nice way of publishing notices of meetings that others might do well to imitate. We give blank form below:—

SPRINGFIELD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
And Farmers' Institute.

An Institute Meeting of above Society will be held at on at o'clock, p.m.

Subjects for Discussion :
..... to be introduced by
..... to be introduced by

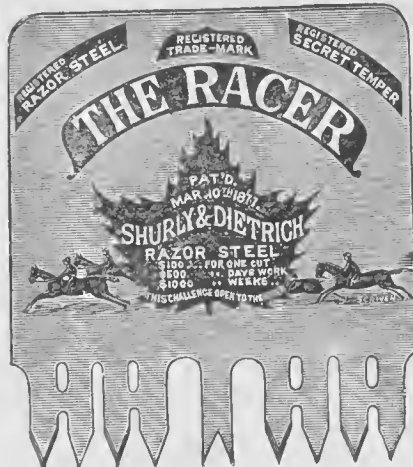
Other meetings will be held at different points in the Municipality. The time and place of the next one to be decided at above meeting.

Ladies welcome. O. B. Harvey, Sec'y.

Many failures among farmers are caused by round men pushing themselves into square holes. Many men who can do nothing else think they can farm, they think any man can farm; but alas, we see the fallacy of such ideas illustrated every day, by the tumble-down fences, the rickety buildings and skinny, shivering stock that is distressing to behold.

THE RAZOR STEEL Saw

Secret-Temper Cross-Cut



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must" hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made—perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple-Leaf, Razor-Steel, Secret-Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States, and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH

Maple Leaf Saw Works,
GALT, ONT.

'LAP-SEAL' IMPROVED

ASBESTOS ROOFING

is Reliable, Durable
and Economical.

"LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED ASBESTOS ROOFING, price per square, complete . . . \$4.50

With each square of roofing we furnish 1½ gals. of "Lap-Seal" Roof Coating and 1 lb. of nails.

"GIANT" ASBESTOS ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete . . . \$3.50

We furnish with this roofing the same Red Asbestos Coating as with our "Lap-Seal" roofing which adds greatly to its wearing qualities. It is put up in rolls of 18 square feet, 32 inches wide, enough to cover one square 10 x 10 feet. Each square includes 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. tin caps.

"BLACK JACK" ROOFING, 3-ply, \$3.00 price per square, complete . . .

We furnish with it 2 gallons per square of our Asbestos Roof Coating (black) 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. of tin caps.

Liberal Discounts to large buyers.

ROBT. BLACK, 131 Bannatyne St.
WINNIPEG.

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad Letter From a Lady Whose Husband Was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him With a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price, sent in plain, sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address **The Samaria Remedy Co., 31 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.**

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

The Original
NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Scabs, heals Old Sores Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from Infection.

NO DANCER, SAFE, CHEAP and EFFECTIVE

Beware of Imitations.

Fold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBT. WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

Territorial Hail Insurance Bill.

This long-awaited-for measure has at last been satisfactorily launched. We give an outline of the bill as it came before the House for its second reading on June 11th. Premier Haultain, in introducing it for its second reading, said:

"Its general principle is that of voluntary mutual insurance administered by the government, though good local men will be asked to undertake the necessary adjustment. The insurance is to be given to persons willing to take advantage of it and paying for it. Another proposition had been, especially in Manitoba, that a general tax would be levied for the purpose. He did not consider this fair, though he considered the grain growing interest sufficiently large and important to require special treatment even to the extent of throwing a small portion of the expense on the general revenue of the Territories, if necessary. The system lacks one important feature of mutual systems: the persons under it will not have a direct voice in the management, no general meetings will be held. The government will have no personal interest in the undertaking, except to make it as successful and desirable as possible to the persons taking advantage of it. There will be no paid directors or managers, or paid agents or officers, which form a large portion of the expense of running a mutual insurance system. The insurance will at first be limited to the four principal varieties of grain, wheat, oats, barley and flax, if the results be satisfactory it will be possible to add other products. The unit of area is the quarter section, the system is of insurance per acre. The actual number of acres must be defined in the application. A man must insure all the barley, or all the wheat, etc., on the area. There is provision for the policy being declared null and void in the event of mis-description unless slight, also for proportionate reduction in the event of the acreage on a quarter section being less than the actual acreage under crop. It is proposed to require the payment of ten cents an acre with every application for insurance, with provision for further payment of ten cents if necessary, though it was hoped that a second call would not be necessary. The extreme amount which the insured can possibly be called upon to pay is 20 cents an acre. The limit of insurance is \$1 an acre, which will be a reasonable indemnity against a certain amount of loss, will reimburse the farmer for preparing the land, and will procure necessary seed for the following season. The application to be made to the minister in charge of the department contains the declaration, showing a very important principle of the bill. Upon a fair and speedy adjustment of the losses will depend the success of the system. The general principle of adjustment is this. Immediately on damage occurring by a hail-storm, a report is to be made to a person appointed in the vicinity, who will proceed to take full notes. A later in-

spection of the crop will be made. The farmer will call upon somebody else, who may be his arbitrator. At the end of the season the losses will be adjusted in the office on the reports of the persons chosen to inspect. The minister in charge will then prepare a statement containing full information of the volume of business and expenses. On calculation it will be decided whether a further levy is to be made. It was hoped that the volume of business would make it unnecessary to resort to a second call; but even then, the system offered would be reasonably cheap. Provision is made for arbitration if a farmer does not wish to accept the amount offered."

Agricultural Yearbook of the U. S. for 1900.

This volume, the last for the century, is one that the Department of Agriculture and its able editor have good reason to be proud of. If it has a fault it is too bulky. Its contents cover 890 pages, and even at that is a marvel of successful arrangement and careful condensation. The first 75 pages is taken up with the report of the Minister of Agriculture and the next 550 by papers contributed from each of the many subdivisions into which, as its work expanded, the Department of Agriculture was spread out. No better illustration of the enterprise and practical value of these subdivisions could be offered than that on the introduction and present stage of successful cultivation of the Smyrna fig in California within the last 15 years. Figs have flourished in California for 180 years as the result of the horticultural skill of the early Spanish padres. One of the most remarkable tree growths of this variety was planted only 45 years ago, but it now spreads over an area of 150 feet diameter with a central stem 11 feet in diameter at the ground. The great difficulty in the way of introducing the Smyrna fig was to get the insect acclimated, on which its continuous fertility depends.

The introduction of new varieties of known plants and the acclimation of foreign plants is one great economic interest and has had remarkable success. The date palm, which was also first taken into California by the Spanish priests, but the modern importations have come from Egypt, Algeria and the Sahara.

Special attention has also been given to the introduction of varieties of wheat suitable to semi-arid districts. Among those named are our old friends Ladoga and Kubanka.

Pasture is dealt with by the agrostologist, F. Lamson-Scribner, the grasses, of course, taking a leading place. For hay the States depend mainly on cultivated sorts, but over large areas the pasture is solely made up of native plants and grasses.

Lack of space prevents us from even a concise enumeration of the valuable contents of this bulky volume. One of the most interesting papers is from the pen of the editor, George William Hill. He furnishes an all too short notice of the late Wm. Saunders, who, after 14 years of valuable work as a skilled horticulturist and landscape gardener, was employed by the U. S. Government to manage the horticultural work of the department at Washington, in which office he continued till his death last year. Born in Fife, Scotland, in 1822, he worked at home as a practical gardener and botanical student till he emigrated to the States in 1848. He laid out several of the best known and most beautiful parks and cemeteries in the States, was honored and trusted by such men as Grant and Lincoln. There could not possibly be a more capable and less self-seeking public servant than Mr. Saunders and his portrait appropriately stands as the frontispiece of the year book of 1900.

Cardston, Alta., farmers have organized a farmers' institute.

The Pill Of the Past.

In this country, for irregularities of the digestive tract, the use of pills was most common, until Abbey's Effervescent Salt introduced the more pleasant and effective saline form of medicine. The experience of the vast majority who have used both styles of remedy has been that the salines may be taken more regularly and without the reactionary effect of pills and tablets. This is confirmed by the medical profession.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is a perfect saline, containing all the beneficial features of natural mineral waters without their objectionable ingredients.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is a gentle laxative and antacid that quickly rectifies all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT. 25c and 60c a bottle.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Brings Health to the System in a Pleasant Natural Way.

Prevention of Prairie Fires.

The Department of Agriculture is issuing in placard form a copy of the Act respecting the prevention of fires. The following is a summary of the Act:—

Persons making hay stacks in the open plains shall protect them at a distance of at least 20 yards, by a plowed or burnt ring not less than 8 feet wide. When a fire is lit to burn a ring around a hay stack, it shall be done in the presence, and with the assistance of at least three men. The penalty for contravention of this provision is a fine not exceeding \$200 nor less than \$20, and in default of payment imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

Any person kindling a fire and letting it run at large in any wood, prairie, marsh or other open ground not his own property, or any person permitting any fire to pass from his own lands to the injury of the property of others, is liable to a fine not exceeding \$200 nor less than \$20, and in default of payment imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

Any person who kindles and leaves a fire burning without taking effectual means to prevent its spreading on to lands not his own property, or who wilfully or negligently permits such a fire to pass from his own land to the injury of others is liable to a fine not exceeding \$100, nor less than \$20, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Persons setting out such fires as are referred to above shall have the assistance, during the whole time it is burning, of six male persons over 16 years of age, with proper appliances for suppressing or extinguishing such fire; or,

if such assistance be not at hand a plowed break ten feet wide must be made around such fire.

Persons setting out a fire for warmth or cooking are required to: First, select a locality where there is the least danger of fire spreading; second, clear away all dried leaves, dead branches, and other combustible material within a radius of ten feet; third, exercise every possible care to prevent spreading, and extinguish the fire before quitting the place.

Any person who personally, or by his servants or agents, after cutting down trees on any land, road allowances, railway or telegraph lines, or other lands whatsoever in the process of clearing the same timber, shall set fire to the same, or who shall set fire to any standing trees in such manner as may render it dangerous, or probable that the fire will spread and cause the destruction of property, is liable to a fine not exceeding \$200, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

The penalties provided by the Act do not apply to any person who through necessity to save himself and his property from a running fire in open prairie is compelled to kindle a fire and let it run.

In all prosecutions the informer is entitled to receive one-half of the fine imposed.

Messrs. Max Guenter and Dickey, two young farmers at Lethbridge, have put in 40 acres of potatoes on their farm four miles southeast of the town. The land was all broken this spring and was plowed twice. They have also planted an acre into onions.

PILES

 **Cured Easy.**

Archie Birkett, Ionia, Mich.: "I had to quit work on account of piles. I suffered terribly all the time. Two applications from a 50 cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure cured me completely. All druggists sell it. Book on Piles, causes and cures mailed free, Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich."



Protection from Forest Fires.

By Reginald Beatty, Melfort, Sask.

The question of protecting existing timber and wood throughout the Northwest Territories and Manitoba is a pressing one. Within the last ten years in the Pasqua and Birch Hills many millions of feet have been destroyed by fire. The causes of this I consider largely due to the extinction of the beaver and the present law preventing the burning of old grass in the spring.

From an old settler's standpoint, fire guardians should be appointed, not to prevent spring fires, but to superintend the setting out of such fires.

To give an instance. For ten years I was the only settler in this extensive tract of country, and during that time little or no damage was done by forest fires, as I personally made a practice of burning the grass along the hills at just the proper season. There came an incursion of settlers, largely from Dakota, who were all against burning the grass in the spring, and kept the present law most exactly. Three years of old bottom collected, fires arose from what cause not known, and a district of 100 by 30 miles was swept, not only the wood burnt, but in many cases the soil also.

Thereupon I would suggest to our legislators to drop re-creative legislation and take steps to secure the wood still standing.

Let competent old-timers be appointed as fire guardians, with full powers to call out the people and burn round belts of timber in the spring. Snow is still in the bush while the prairie will burn, and in the short time while these conditions exist it is better to burn it openly and not secretly, as is done now in many cases.

Any one putting out a fire without the sanction and presence of the fire guardian should be severely punished.

Also all killing of beaver east of the Saskatchewan river should be stopped for an indefinite period.

Editorial Note.—We agree with Mr. Beatty that the experience of observant old settlers is of greater value and should have greater importance attached to it than it generally receives. Too much pains can hardly be taken when the preservation of the remainder of our natural forest growth is to be attended to.

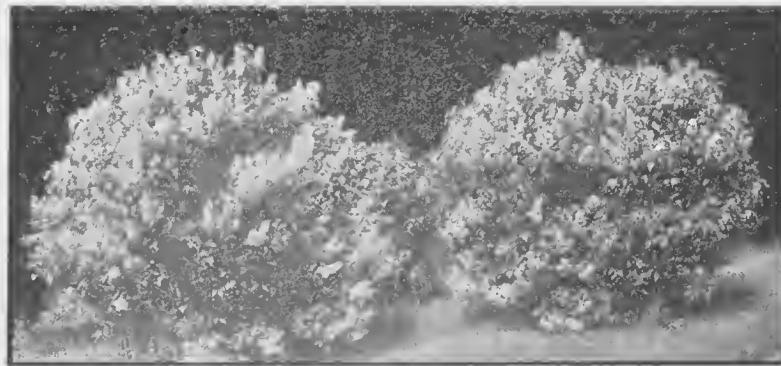


Siberian Crab Tree, 6 years old, Brandon Experimental Farm.

Hardy Fruits for the Northwest.

One of the most promising workers in this special field is Professor N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota Experiment station. This is a kind of work where there is much greater need of patience than of push, but Professor Hansen is a worker with no end of perseverance in his make-up and we expect he will "get there" quite as soon as if he were a more showy operator. He is a highly skilled worker in the same field where Peter Gideon and John S. Harris have done such good and lasting work for the fruit interests of the new west. It is the lasting quality of the work that constitutes its chief value. The Wealthy apple once produced will continue to give profit and pleasure till out of our growing skill in plant breeding and free experimenting something better can be evolved. Professor Hansen has all the benefit of these men's experience and brings to his work a thorough botanical training, which helps to keep him from making random attempts that end in nothing.

To get improved fruit, the best start can be had by the use of native varieties. The first principle that guides Prof. Hansen's work is that laid down by Dr. Darwin that excess of food causes variation. Good food, shelter and selection are prime agents in the improvement of animals, and it is along exactly the same lines that Prof. Hansen expects to reach his best results. High feeding, and, if need be, forcing



Lilac Shrubbery on the Brandon Experimental Farm.

for a few generations helps to take the "wild Indian" out of the plant just as it helps to take the same quality out of the soil it is to be grown on.

Crossing is another element that will help the changes sought for. The apple is to be made a special effort. Russians and Americans will be bred and interbred and to prevent loss of promising varieties by winter killing many of these crosses are now grown in pots and kept in cellars over winter. Crossing with tender cultivated varieties has led to no good in the past and the main reliance now is on plants from cold, dry climates as a foundation. These possess the qualities that serve to adapt them to our own climate, and seed as fast as possible from successive generations of such families, depending on the cumulative effect of cultivation to produce changes in the desired direction.

In short, Professor Hansen aims at being a skilled co-worker with Nature. We cannot change the climate; we can change the nature of the plants we wish to grow under such climatic conditions and in turning out by thousands seedlings, naturally and artificially impregnated we may hope to multiply and improve the varieties of every native fruit till we have it grown in abundance on our own homesteads of a quality that will bear comparison with that imported from lands otherwise more favored.

The Northwest Irrigation Co. have laid out a plot of land near the railroad station at Lethbridge and intend to use it as an experimental and display garden.

When writing, mention this paper.

Bird Life in Manitoba.

At a recent meeting of the Brandon Horticultural Society, J. F. Talbutt gave an interesting address on birds.

The speaker said there were in Manitoba alone about 250 species of birds. Of these some sixty per cent. might be called common; twenty per cent. fairly common; ten per cent. rare; the balance extremely rare and were only met with once or twice in the year. Some thought they knew all the Manitoba birds, but when they started to enumerate they could seldom get beyond 40 or 45. Of the birds commonly called sparrows, there was always a great variety, and observation was necessary in order to distinguish between them. First might be mentioned the latest arrival—the English sparrow, which was distinguished from the rest by his pugnacity and readiness to fight.

A dog was recently observed to grab one of them and immediately about 40 or 50 of the victim's brethren attacked the dog. Some years ago a commission was appointed in England to investigate as to whether the sparrow did harm or good. It was still a debatable question, but the fact remained that Mr. Sparrow always preferred a grub to a seed, and the caterpillar or the canker-worm was to him particularly delectable, while other birds would not touch it.

The wood peewit was often called a sparrow and belonged to the same tribe, but was slightly smaller than the sparrow and lived almost entirely on small

Western Fruit Growers' Convention.

The Western Horticultural Society is making arrangements for a convention of western fruit growers to be held during the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.



Six Year Old Improved American Seedling Plum Tree in Bloom, Brandon Experimental Farm.

Interchange of experience along this line will do much to help those who are just commencing, and perhaps those who have been working longer may be helped out of a rut by hearing what their neighbors are doing. There will be a few short addresses by provincial men, and the society is endeavoring to secure the assistance of well-known horticulturists. The date has been fixed for the 1st of August, and a suitable building has been secured from the Exhibition Association. Owing to the early date of the Winnipeg, Brandon and other important exhibitions, exhibits of vegetables do not now receive the attention due them. The Horticultural Society, therefore, intends holding an exhibition in the month of September, to which exhibits of flowers and vegetables are invited from all parts of the province. A special class will probably be made for exhibits of collections of vegetables by agricultural societies. Details of the exhibition and prize list will be published shortly.

Fecundity in animals has increased with domestication. This is partly due to the greater abundance of feed under civilized conditions, especially during winter. This increased fruitfulness is also transmitted like other qualities.

The U. S. crop report for June gives a falling off of 6½ points during May for winter wheat, due mainly to drouth and the wheat plant louse in Texas. It is still 5½ points better than the average of the last 15 years. Spring wheat is 92, pretty nearly the same as for the last 15 years. Fine rains in the Northwest give large promise of a good yield.



Transcendant Crab Tree, 10 years old, Brandon Experimental Farm.

Mosquitoes.

So far we have been singularly free from this pest of the summer months, but with the present rains they will soon make their appearance. Anything that would check them or destroy them altogether would be gladly welcomed. The following account of some of their enemies from the American Thresherman makes interesting reading:—

The attention of municipalities and scientists has of late years been directed to the extermination of mosquitoes. Last year an Australian physician experimented in this direction, and found that the addition of a small quantity of kerosene oil to the stagnant water-holes which abound in that country was an efficient preventative. The oil forms a sort of scum, which keeps the embryo mosquitoes imprisoned. As they cannot live under water all the time, they are killed. A very small quantity of the oil is necessary. This would be a very good experiment to make this spring, if you have any stagnant water about the house.

The ordinary dragon-fly, or "darning-needle" is also a great exterminator of mosquitoes. It is not definitely known just how many mosquitoes a dragon fly will consume before its appetite is appeased, but an experiment made with one of these hawk-like insects a short time ago resulted in its eating thirty house flies in as many minutes and then stopping only because the fly supply was exhausted. The dragon-fly prefers mosquitoes to the larger pest, and as the mosquito is many times smaller than the fly some idea of the number demanded by the appetite of the preying insect may be gleaned.

Capt. Macauley, of the United States army, declares that a flight of dragon flies killed off at Fort Abraham Lincoln within the space of two days the millions of mosquitoes that had made life there almost unendurable. Experiments are to be made in New Jersey and in one or two other places to see if the turning loose of the dragon flies will not redeem some sections of the country from the pest that makes them uninhabitable during certain seasons. The "darning needles" are bred in slowly running water. They will not mature under the stagnant conditions which make mosquitoes thrive. It is necessary to keep all fish and frogs out of the nursery of the dragon flies because nearly all kinds of fish and certainly all frogs consider the hatching insects a delicacy. The dragon flies themselves in the larva state are fed on cut up fresh fish. If they don't get plenty of this feed they turn cannibal and eat one another up. When the time is ripe they are transported to the mosquito water stretches and there turned loose.

The hammer head dragon fly, which may be known at once by a glance at the shape of its head, is said to be the most voracious of its kind. One of these creatures was injured accidentally by an experimenter, who had knocked off with a blow the last seven segments of the insect's body. To test its life tenacity and its appetite as well, the seven segments were fed one after the other to the injured insect. It ate them readily and with apparent relish.

C. H. Murray, of the United States Fish Commission, is authority for the statement that mosquitoes attack and kill baby trout when they come to the surface. It is also held by many scientists that the mosquito may carry a disease germ from one person to another by means of its cutting and blood-sucking instruments. It is hinted that the spread of disease in this manner is more prevalent than people believe, and thus another reason has evolved for the formation of a dragon fly army.

"How shall I a bahit break?"
As you did that bahit make.
As you gathered, you must lose;
As you yielded, now refuse.
Thread by thread the strands we twilt,
Till they bind us neck and wrist;
Thread by thread the patient hand
Must untwine, ere free we stand.

DO YOU LIVE IN

MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA or ALBERTA?

You can grow

**Trees, Shrubs
and FRUITS**

If you plant the hardy varieties we offer. Don't miss so favorable a season for planting. Write for price list to

H. L. PATMORE, BRANDON NURSERY Man.**WANTED.**

Agents to represent us in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, for the sale of hardy lines of Seedlings, Ornamental Stock, Standard Fruit Stock, Small Fruits and Seed Potatoes. We grow hardy lines of stock especially adapted to Manitoba and the N.W.T. Terms liberal. Special terms to those who can only devote part of the time to the work. Apply NOW to

PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY,

Toronto, Ont.

N. B. Catalogue on application. Direct quotations on stock if required. P. N. Co.

45,000 TREES

20,000 Petrofsky Russian Poplar

10,000 Wobstii Russian Poplar

5,000 Russian Golden Willow

5,000 Russian Laurel Willow

5,000 French Laurel Willow

We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about three feet high, for next fall and spring delivery, besides a good stock of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

CALDWELL & CO.,

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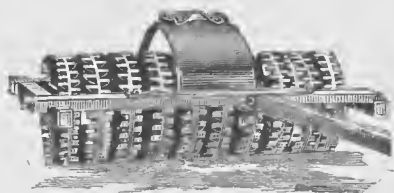
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**Here is the Implement that You
Want for your Light Soil.**

Is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere.

**THE MCCOLLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND
COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.**

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair.

For particulars, address

The H. P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

—or—

The Farmers' Trading Co. Ltd.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Dealers in

FARM MACHINERY

We handle the widely known McCollm Roller, the celebrated Plano Harvesting Machinery, Plows, Disc Harrows, Potato Diggers, etc., made by the Rock Island Plow Co., and the Grand Detour Plow Co., also Wagons, Cultivators, Feed Cutters and Grain Crushers.

Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Hope is the star in sorrow's night

That shines serene above the gloom.

Hope paints our darkest clouds with light

Of joys to come in saddest doom.

Hope is the only medicine given

For misery in this world of ours.

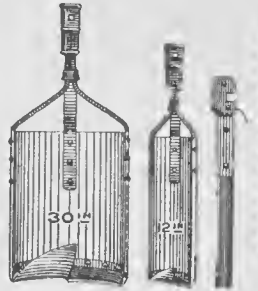
Through barren spots by tempests riven

Hope wanders looking for the flowers,

Gives strength with bitter woes to cope,

The light of all our life is hope.

—Katherine A. Clarke.

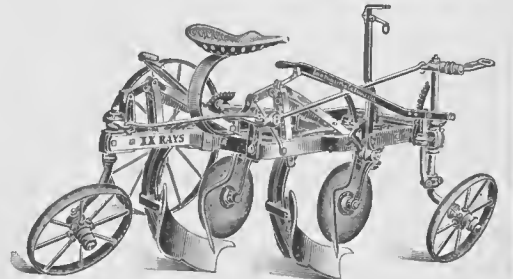
**Well Boring
Augurs**

Now is the time to secure a Well Boring outfit. As summer season approaches, there will be a great demand for wells. You can test for water with the 12 in. Augur, while the 30 in. Augur is used for enlarging the well, where water has been found. We can supply you with any size of Augur, from 12 in. to 30 in. You can bore from 40 to 50 feet a day. We carry a full line of Augur repairs. Shafting, piping, couplings, wrenches or bits can be supplied on shortest notice.

Write for further information and for terms and prices to the

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS COMPANY, Ltd.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

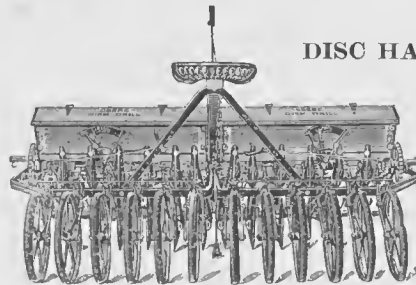
X & XX RAYS**SULKIES
and
GANGS**U-Bar & Disc Harrows
and Walking Plows

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DAVID BRADLEY MANUFACTURING CO.
BRADLEY, ILL., U.S.A.

PLOWMAKERS FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY.

These plows are celebrated for the extreme hardness of the wearing parts and freedom from soft spots. They turn the ground nicely and are light draft. Call and get circulars describing the patented stop, lifting spring, spring clevis, and other points of superiority.

ALEX. C. McRAE, - - Agent at **WINNIPEG, MAN.****Deere Disc Drill****A COMBINED
DISC HARROW AND DISC DRILL.**

Consists of a regular Deere Disc Harrow, to which is added a pair of seed boxes provided with spouts for conducting the grain to the ground. Pressure wheels furnished when wanted. When not in use, the drill attachment is removed.

Perfect as a Drill.

Perfect as a Disc Harrow.

MANUFACTURED BY **DEERE & MANSUR CO.,** MOLINE, ILL., U.S.A.**The Fairchild Co. Ltd.**GENERAL AGENTS
FOR MANITOBA.**Winnipeg.****SHIPPERS
OF
BUTTER AND EGGS.**

To the Winnipeg market, will do well to remember us, as we are the largest handlers of above lines in the Canadian Northwest.

References; Any Bank or Wholesale House in Winnipeg. Correspondence solicited.

FINEST COLD STORAGE PLANT WEST OF TORONTO.Office: 147 Bannatyne Ave., East.
Packing House; Louise Bridge.**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,**

Pork Packers & Commission Merchants, Winnipeg.



Fruit for the Home—How to Preserve It.

By Mrs. T. G. Wanless, Calgary, Alta.

Since the fruit for the farmer's table consists chiefly of those varieties grown on the farm, perhaps it will be well to deal with them first. Here are a few first principles which, if followed, will aid very much in the success of the housewife.

Fruits may be canned either with or without sugar, as it takes no part in the preserving, unless first made into a syrup.

Only perfectly fresh and sound fruits should be preserved. It is false economy to use fruits which are on the very verge of decay, as they are liable to ferment and cause extra labor and expense.

Use only glass or stone jars, never in any case cans made from tin.

See that the rubbers are "good as new," but do not put them into hot water.

Use only best granulated sugar.

Always boil the glass tops and see that the jars are perfectly clean and scalded immediately before using.

To prevent breakage, slip them side-wise into a deep pan of hot water, roll quickly so that every part may be uniformly heated. Do this just before filling and wrap a towel about it, at once, which has been wet in hot water; set on a hot cloth and fill with the hot fruit. Hot jars require hot fruit, cold jars cold fruit. Adjust the rubber, lift the glass lid from the hot water, place it and fasten on the metal ring. Set away out of a draft. In the morning the lids will be somewhat loose on account of the contraction of the glass. Give them an extra turn or two until fully tight; wipe each jar carefully and put away in a cool, not cold, dark closet. Label each while the glass is still hot.

Large fruits, such as peaches and pears, should be thrown into cold water immediately after peeling, to prevent discoloration. They may be boiled in clear water until tender and reheated in a syrup made from a quarter of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit.

All plums may be canned after this rule: Make a syrup of, say, two quarts of sugar to five pints of water, proportioning the amount to the quantity of fruit; let boil until a nice syrup is formed, skimming well. Have the plums picked over, and after washing in cold water put into the syrup and cook until the skins are well cracked or until soft, which find out by piercing with a silver fork or a clean pointed slip of wood. Skim carefully and stir lightly to prevent mashing, but do not take from the fire until sure that all are cooked through. Cook over a slow fire or on the back of the stove. When thoroughly done, bottle as described.

Tomatoes make one of the nicest preserves. Wash and weigh them. To each ten pounds of tomatoes allow five pounds of sugar and the juice of two lemons. Make a syrup, adding the lemon juice. Heat very slowly. Lift gently a few at a time into the hot jars. Fill to overflowing and fasten them.

Small fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries and blackberries, I have always found the most satisfactory in every way if canned as follows: Make the syrup some hours before using, or long enough to give it time to cool. Have six or eight jars perfectly clean. Wash the berries carefully by pouring plenty of cold water on to them, and immediately off again. Fill the cold jars with the fresh, clean fruit almost to the top. Then pour on the syrup

until within an inch of the top. Adjust the rubbers and place the glass lids carefully on top. Do not fasten them down. Place a little hay in the bottom of an ordinary wash boiler; stand the jars on the hay, and pour into the boiler sufficient cold water to come almost to the neck of the jars. Cover the boiler and bring slowly to boiling point. After boiling five minutes, lift each jar carefully and screw on the top; set away out of a draft to cool slowly. Each berry will be perfect in form, beautiful in color and delicious when tasted.

Black, red and white currants may be preserved in this way or as described for plums.

A tablespoonful of black currant and juice added to a glass of either hot or cold water make a grateful drink for a sick person.

Currant jelly is easily made and is nice through the winter for layer cakes or to serve with roast chicken or turkey. Wash, but do not stem the currants. Mash and strain; then drain the juice again without squeezing, that the liquid may be perfectly clear. Measure, and allow one pound of sugar to each pint of juice. Put the liquid into a large porcelain or granite pot and place over a brisk fire. Put the sugar in a pan and into the oven to heat. Be careful it does not burn or melt. Boil the juice twenty minutes after it commenced to boil; then hastily stir in the sugar until it is dissolved, not a moment longer. At the first boil take it from the fire. Dip the cups or tumblers in hot water. Fill and cool over night. Fasten with tissue paper. Make this from currants which are not quite ripe and perfectly fresh.

Rhubarb is nice if canned in this way: Cut the fresh rhubarb, after washing and peeling, into pieces one to two inches long; place, layer by layer, with sugar in a deep pan and stand over night. Next morning pour off the liquid formed and boil to a syrup. Put the rhubarb into this and cook very slowly, stirring carefully. When done fill the jars.

Ripe gooseberries may be preserved by the recipe given for plums.

Green gooseberries and fresh rhubarb may be simply washed, placed in the jars, covered with cold water and sealed. When wanted, cook and add sugar as fresh fruit.

Use only granite or porcelain lined pots for cooking fruit.

Guide (at the Egyptian Pyramids)—It took hundreds of years to build them. O'Brien (a wealthy contractor) — Thin, it wor a government job, eh?

CHILLBLAINS.

No remedy like Foot Elm for chilblains. It soon stops all inflammation and makes the feet healthy. 25 cents at drug stores.

Curability of Cancer

Has been Established Beyond All Doubt.

No matter what may have been thought of cancer being an incurable disease in days gone by; it has now been shown by incontrovertible evidence that, if the new constitutional treatment be taken before the last stages set in, it can be readily cured. The new system of treatment is based on the modern scientific fact that cancer is caused by germs or parasites. Those germs being destroyed and the poisons they manufacture being neutralized, the local cancer sore soon heals up. One great blessing associated with the introduction of the new treatment is the doing away with painful operations. How great a boon this is, only those who have suffered from the surgeon's knife can fully appreciate. If you desire further particulars of this remedy, send two stamps to Messrs. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ontario.

The "Dominion" Pianos

60,000
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An instrument of which

Canada is justly proud

FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS
Dominion Organ & Piano Co.
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

BARGAIN DRESS GOODS.

A more elaborate or novel display of dress fabrics than we control has never been offered to the people of the West. It embraces the best productions of the old and the new world, at all kinds of prices. We quote below a nice assortment of serviceable fabrics which dealers have offered at greatly reduced figures and which we can accordingly present to our friends at the same rates. These goods deserve all we say concerning them. Write for samples, stating as nearly as possible the colors and price preferred, and we will at once forward them. We find this the best possible means of making known our supreme values. These samples can be looked over at your leisure, friends or neighbors consulted, if desired, and as no pressure can be brought to bear upon you by self-interested salesmen, as is often the case in retail stores, the foisting upon you of out-of-date or otherwise unsaleable goods becomes impossible. Merchandise bought from samples is sold upon its merits; in fact, a small sample rarely does the fabric justice, the full piece appearing much better than a small clipping. If, then, you are pleased with the sample, you are bound to like the full dress length. Write and tell us what you want.

TWEEDS.

Really serviceable fabrics, in light shades. The regular price is 50c. Our price while they last—we've about 300 yds. 25c. per yard.

TWILLED COVERT CLOTH.

In greys, fawns, greens, reseda, bluet and purple. Regular price, 50c. Our price, 25c. per yd.

SERGES.

In nearly every imaginable shade—white, cream, light blue, pink, heliotrope, yellow, navy, four shades of brown, myrtle, moss green, reseda, scarlet, cardinal, garnet, grey, bluet, light navy, dark navy & black. Very special value. 25c. per yard.

ZEBULINE.

A beautiful fabric, camel hair effect, in green, fawn, grey and bluet. Very special value. 35c. per yard.

HOMESPUN.

42 inches wide. Grey, fawn, blue and green mixtures. A very serviceable dress material. Regular prices, 60c. per yard. Our price while it lasts, 49c. per yd.

DRESS LININGS.

We can supply these for any dress, together with all necessary trimmings.

PLAIDS.

We've an exceedingly choice range of all the well known plaids. Suitable for waists or children's dresses. The values are exceptionally good. If you want plaids, don't fail to write us for them. 25c., 40c., 60c., 75c., \$1.00 per yard.

CHEVIOTS.

All wool, 44 inches wide; mauve, royal cardinal, bluet and milberry shades. 85c. per yard.

Bicycle Suitings.

TWEEDS AND COVERT CLOTHS.

Plain grey, plain fawn and grey mixtures, 54 inches wide. Regular price, \$1.00 per yd. Our price till all are sold, 68c. per yard.

Black Dress Goods.

Our range of Black Dress fabrics is simply enormous. We can supply almost anything you can possibly ask for in the way of these goods. Prices range in easy stages of 5c. or 10c. from the lowest figures quoted below to the highest.

Black Cashmeres, 15c. to \$2 per yd.
Black Serges, 20c. to \$2.00 per yd.
Black Brocades, 20c. to \$1.00 per yd.
Black Crepons, 75c. to \$2.50 per yd.
Black Broadcloths, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per yd.
Black Venetians, \$1.25 to \$2.75 per yd.

The F. O. Maber Co'y

P.O. Box 522, WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Simple Remedy for Flies.

"I never use window screens," said a wise housekeeper the other day, "because I have a fancy that they shut out all the air in hot weather, and, besides, they serve to keep the flies in the house equally as well as to keep them out."

"But I never see a fly in your house," said her friend. "How do you manage it? For my part, I must confess that, screens or no screens, my summer means to me one long battle with the little pest."

"My remedy is a very simple one," said the good housekeeper, "and I learned it years ago from my grandmother, when I used to watch her putting bunches of lavender flowers around to keep the flies away. My method is simpler. I buy a few pennyworth of oil of lavender at the chemist's, and mix it with the same quantity of water. Then I put it in a common glass atomizer, and spray it round the room wherever flies are apt to congregate, especially in the dining room, where I sprinkle it plentifully over the table linen. The odor is especially disagreeable to flies, and they will never venture in its neighborhood, though to most people it has a peculiarly fresh and grateful smell."

"I shall certainly give it a trial," said the other woman.

Reading and Thinking.

There is absolutely no excuse for a farmer being an ignoramus to-day. There is every incentive and every opportunity for him to become well informed as to his profession. The best of literature touching all phases of his business, short courses at our splendid agricultural schools, the farmers' institutes, cheap books on agricultural topics and the bulletins of the Experiment Stations are each and all easily available and entirely within the reach of any enterprising farmer. The use of modern farm machinery gives the man who operates it plenty of time and opportunity to at least work his gray matter and think some about his work—the operation of the sulky plow, the corn plow after the corn is well up and the mower on smooth meadows—will permit him to pull a book or paper out of his pocket and read a bit as he works. It may be put down for a fact that the farmer who will take fifteen minutes each day to read practical matter along the lines of his work will not only make more money, but take a pride and feel an ambition in his work before unknown.

Josh Billing's Ideas About the Square Man.

The square man mezzures the same each way and haint got any waney edges nor cheap lumber in him. He is free from knots and sap and won't warp. He iz clear stuff, and I don't care what you work him up into, he won't swell and he won't shrink. He iz amongst men what good kiln-dried boards are among carpenters; he won't season-crack. It doesn't make any difference which side ov him yu come up to, he iz the same bigness each way, and the only way to get at him enny how, iz to face him. He knows he iz square, and he never spends any time trying to prove it. The square man iz one of the best-shaped men the world has ever produced; he iz one of them kind of chunks that kant alter tew fit a spot, but you must alter the spot tew fit him.

Johnny Smart—There's a big difference between my teacher and a streak of lightning.

Mrs. Smart—How so, dear?

J. S.—He strikes several times in the same place.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor-West Farmer.

The Goodest Mother.

Evening was falling, cold and dark,
And people hurried along the way.
As if they were longing soon to mark
Their own home candle's cheering ray.
Before me toiled, in the whirling wind,
A woman with hundles great and small,
And after her tugged, a step behind,
The hundle she loved the best of all.
A dear, little roly-poly hoy,
With rosy cheeks and a jacket blue,
Laughing and chatting, full of joy,
And here's what he said—I tell you true.
"You're the goodest mother that ever was,"
Said a voice as clear as a forest bird's.
And I's sure the glad young heart had cause
To utter the sweet of the lovely words.
Perhaps the woman had worked all day,
Washing or scrubbing; perhaps she sewed.
I know by her weary footfall's way,
That life for her was an up-hill road.
But here was a comfort, Children dear,
Think what a comfort you might give
To the very best friend you can have here,
The mother in whose house you live.
If once in a while you'd stop and say—
In task or play for a moment pause,
And tell her, in sweet and winning way—
"You're the goodest mother that ever was."
—The Pacific Bee.

At least one of the housewife's working aprons should be made so as to protect her whole dress, that it may be slipped on over the best gown and allow her to attend to the kitchen and yet have the pleasure of being dressed for the afternoon.

Women who sit with their legs crossed to sew or read or to hold the baby, are not aware they are inviting serious physical ailments. When a man crosses his legs he places the ankle of one limb across the knee of the other and rests it lightly there. A woman rests the entire weight of one limb on the upper part of the other, and this pressure upon the sensitive nerves and cords if indulged in for continued lengths of time will produce disease. Sciatica, neuralgia and other serious troubles often result from this simple cause. The muscles and nerves in the upper part of the leg are very sensitive, and much of her whole physical structure can be deranged if they are thus overtasked.

A Few Facts

About the New Catarrh Cure.

The new Catarrh Cure is a new departure in so called catarrh cures because it actually cures, and is not simply a temporary relief.

The new Catarrh Cure is not a salve, ointment, powder nor liquid, but a pleasant tasting tablet containing the best specifics for catarrh in a concentrated, convenient form.

The old style of catarrh salves and ointments are greasy, dirty and inconvenient at the best; the new preparation being in tablet form is always clean and convenient.

The new Catarrh Cure is superior to Catarrh powders because it is a notorious fact that many catarrh powders contain cocaine.

The new Catarrh Cure is called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a wholesome combination of blood root, beachwood tar, guaiacol and other antiseptics, and cures by its action upon the blood and mucous membrane, the only rational treatment for catarrhal trouble.

You do not have to draw upon your imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvements and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken.

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but 50 cents for full sized packages, and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders, will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.



A Gee Whizz Washer

Will save as much hard work for its cost as any other machine on the farm and do it right. Economical, easy, fast, thorough, neat, handy, durable. Write for circulars, testimonials, etc. to J. J. COHOE, Clearsprings, Man. Manitoba Agency.

Patent Medicines and Proprietary Articles

Every article in this list is guaranteed to be exactly as represented, of standard quality and full value. We know that nothing better than these can be obtained at any price. Sent postage free to any address on receipt of price.

IRON PILLS.

An efficient tonic for either sex. These pills make rich red blood, make pale people ruddy and strong and the complexion rosy. Especially recommended for anaemia, nervous debility, female irregularities, headaches, etc. 50c. per box.

BUCHU KIDNEY PILLS

Cure incipient dropsy. Bright's disease, gravel, stone in the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, weakness of the back, incontinence of urine, lumbago, gout, sciatica and rheumatism. 50c. per box.

JACKSON'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These pills are a remarkable medicine for curing all diseases of biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion and so forth. 25c. per box.

FEMALE PILLS.

These pills are for functional disorders of the female sex, and are for the purpose of correcting the menstrual period when it is retarded or delayed. A great many women fail to take proper care of themselves during this period, and as a consequence the menses stop, and a derangement of the system is caused thereby. These pills are very efficacious in bringing about the proper flow at regular times, and should be used by every woman who is in any way troubled in this manner. These pills are unusually successful, and are sold at a price within the reach of every family; it is well to have them in the house in case they should be wanted, and thus avoid delays sending for them and have the patient suffer in the meantime. \$1.00 per box.

COMPOUND COPABIA CAPSULES.

Best men's medicine known. Cures debility, weakness, sexual losses, etc. 50c. per box.

SUTTON'S HOME CURE.

Composed of roots, herbs, barks and berries. Cures diseases of liver, stomach and blood, such as pimples, boils, salt rheum, constipation, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, loss of memory, bad breath, heartburn, sour stomach, yellow, sallow complexion, etc. 25c. per box.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

These powders are highly esteemed for their efficacy in cases of indigestion, heartburn, sickness of the stomach etc. They form a mild and gentle cathartic, possessing all the medicinal virtues of the celebrated Seidlitz Springs in Germany. 25c. per box.

LISTER'S CATARRH CURE.

A perfect healing and soothing preparation for all forms of aural, nasal and bronchial catarrh. 25c. per package.

DR. CLARK'S EYE WATER.

Cures all diseases of the eye. 25c. per bottle.

CONLEY'S CORN CURE.

A clean and harmless remedy which is guaranteed to cure corns, warts and bunions when applied according to directions furnished with the cure. 25c. per bottle.

TOOTHACHE GUM.

Affords instantaneous relief to the most severe cases of toothache. 10c. per bottle.

RHEUMATIC SALVE.

This salve is unsurpassed for the cure of wounds, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, fresh cuts, rheumatism, lame back and old and new sores of all kinds. 10c. per stick.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

Invaluable for the cure of dyspepsia, heartburn, indigestion, nausea, etc. Easy to take. 25c. per box.

DR. CLARK'S WORM POWDERS.

Entirely vegetable. They are safe, pleasant to take and very effectual for the purpose required. 25c. per box.

FLEMISH FLY POISON FLAKES.

This is one of the greatest fly killers in the world. Quickly rids the house of flies. No trouble—only necessary to place one of the flakes on a plate and saturate it with water. 10c. a package.

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

Destroys roaches, ants, moths, bed bugs, fleas, lice upon animals, garden insects, etc. The powder is highly efficacious and is yet not injurious to human and the higher animal life. Insects are killed by inhaling the powder, not by eating it. 10c. per tin.

SURE DEATH TO MICE.

This powder also destroys rats, gophers, foxes and other objectionable animals and vermin. 15c. per box.

CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

For cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, salt rheum, cracked skin, old sores, etc. 25c. per box.

PRAIRIE ITCH OINTMENT.

A never failing remedy for prairie itch. 25c. per box.

PUTZ POWDER.

For cleaning brass and copper. Produces a very fine polish. 15c. per box.

SOAP BARK.

An unequalled preparation for restoring the color to ladies' dress goods, removing grease spots, etc. 5c. per box.

The F. O. Maber Co'y,

P. O. Box 522, WINNIPEG, MAN.

REBUILT MACHINERY

LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING

ROPE OF ALL KINDS.
Wire, Manila, Flax, Tow, Sisal, etc. Write for prices.

IRON PIPE in all sizes at a saving of 50 per cent.

UNLIMITED SUPPLIES at BARGAIN PRICES

Bought at Sheriffs' Sale—25,000 squares **BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING.** Sheets come in assorted sizes only. We sell it either Flat, Corrugated or "V" Crimped, complete with paint and nails. Per 100 Square Feet **\$1.75**. We have higher grades also.

A million feet of Brand New and Second Hand **RUBBER, LEATHER and COTTON STITCHED BELTING**, bought at various Sales. We guarantee to save you from 25 to 50 per cent. We have a job in **ENDLESS THRASHER BELTS.**

ASK FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE No. 214

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
WEST 35th & IRON STS., CHICAGO.

BOILERS from \$25 up

ENGINES from \$35 up

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When the West Was Thirty Years Younger.

By Rev. Dr. Robertson, a Pioneer of Presbyterianism.

"The West of to-day, as compared with the West of thirty years ago?" Why, there is no comparison, there is a contrast. In the early seventies not a railway within 200 miles of Winnipeg; now three trunk lines run trains into the city, with all the conveniences and luxuries of Eastern Canada. West of Winnipeg not a mile of rail, now three trunk lines built, or in course of construction, with about thirty or more branch lines gridironing the prairies or awakening the echoes in the valley of the Rockies.

Thirty years ago a railway from Montreal to the Pacific, on Canadian territory, a dream; now a fact. The products of Australasia and the teas and silks of China and Japan pass through now by express to the Eastern States and Great Britain without comment. It required courage and endurance to face the frosts and blizzards, and "the Chicago chicken" of the Dakota stage route of the early days, or the horrors of the "Selkirk" on the winding Red; the Lake Superior route is now a favorite with tourists in quest of pleasure.

In 1871 Winnipeg had a population of 246, now about 50,000; it was a collection of rude log and frame "shacks," scattered over the prairie. Paved streets and granolithic sidewalks have taken place of treacherous mire and slippery mud; electric cars and electric lights; waterworks and sewers, handsome shops, capacious warehouses, elegant private residences, well-appointed hotels have made Winnipeg an up-to-date city. And it is growing like a lad of sixteen, because supported by a rich and extensive country. In 1874 but one bank between Winnipeg and the Rockies, now over a hundred. The business of the Winnipeg clearing house is the third in volume in the Dominion, Montreal and Toronto alone surpassing it.

In the early days Victoria was only a village, Vancouver not born, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary simply trading posts or Indian missions, and Nelson, Greenwood, Kamloops, Rossland, Brandon, Regina, Moosomin, Virden, Portage la Prairie, Rat Portage, Morden, Gladstone, Fort William and all the rest without existence.

In the older days fleets of flat boats, each having a capacity of eight to ten tons, floated down the Red river, bringing meat and groceries, flour and feed, lumber, sash and hardware; in short, all the commodities a modern town called for. Manitoba was then fed and furnished from St. Paul and other outside centres. Now flour and oatmeal go out by the million barrels, the wheat by the ten million bushels every year. Instead of importing cattle, sheep, swine, the West ships by the train load to eastern cities and Great Britain.

The vast extent of grazing and farming land of the prairie, the mineral wealth of Algoma, the Kootenays, the Klondyke, the rich, extensive coal fields of the Crow's Nest Pass and the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains were then generally unknown. Now we find that the former coal fields would give every family in Canada annually twenty tons, and keep them burning 1,000 years, while the area of the latter is equal to the whole of England.

In 1871 the West was untried, settlers shunned it; now it is known to be a good land, such a land as is described in Deut., Chap. viii, and immigrants in swelling volume are coming to possess and develop its resources. The 20,000 of Manitoba in 1871 has now become 250,000.

But one misses and regrets the disappearance of much that was picturesque in the early days. The iconoclastic hand of commercialism has demolished Fort Garry, the stone gate alone surviving. The lordly bison melted away under the ceaseless warfare of



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SPECIAL NOTICE—If you have an old belt of another make which has burned and blistered you or one that did not possess electricity, bring it in and I will allow you one-half the price of mine for it.

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Indians, half-breed and white, in their insatiable hunger for pemmican, robes or sport; and their bones, which whitened the plains, have passed east in train loads to do duty in sugar refineries.

Nor do we any longer hear the croaking music with which oilless wooden axles used to break the stillness of the early summer evening. Carts drawn by oxen and ponies laden with peltries, came in caravans to meet buyers from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and the United States cities. Furs sold, and the proceeds invested in supplies, the half-breeds found their way leisurely back to resume their hunting and trapping. Even a dog train is a curiosity, and a dictionary would be required to explain "husky," "shagannappi," "ba-beesh," or even "pemmican." — Exchange.

"Mandy," said the old gentleman, "I am afraid that boy of ours is goin' to be a poet." "He ain't writ nothin' has he?" asked the old lady, in alarm. "No, he ain't writ nothin' yet, but I notice he is doin' less an' less work every day, an' doin't it earlesser."

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How One Widow Was Provided For.

By the will of John Cisler, of the town of Carson, Wis., his farm was left to one of his sons, but it was provided, among other things, that he should support his mother during her natural life. How this should be done was minutely set forth, the will providing that he "shall provide for her use in the buildings on the farm one bed-room and one room with a stove, and shall furnish yearly the following: Eight cords of stovewood for one stove, 300 pounds of wheat flour, 200 pounds of rye flour, 10 pounds of coffee, 200 pounds of pork, 13 bushels of potatoes, 25 heads of cabbage, 20 pounds of sugar, and shall keep and feed one cow, and if his mother is unable to milk the cow, then he shall milk the cow and deliver to his mother one quart of milk every day and one pound of butter every day, and also have eggs every day."

An Irish gentleman, walking up a staircase which had a mirror at the top, bowed to himself, thinking that his reflected image was an acquaintance. "I wonder," said he to the friend with him, "who that seedy looking fellow is?" I have seen his face somewhere."

Amateur Farmer—Mr. Green, there seems to be something serious the matter with the horse I bought off you yesterday. He coughs and wheezes distressingly, and I think, perhaps, he is wind-broken. What would you advise me to do?

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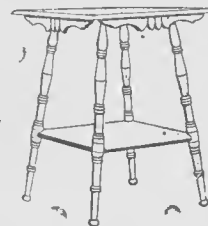
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